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Established 1887

India Said To Release **Detainees**

Impact of Strike Still Uncertain

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — Most of the nearly 25,000 people arrested in connection with Tuesday's general strike in India were said to have been released Wednesday as labor officials and government support-ers made conflicting claims on the impact of the strike. ..

At least 10 persons were killed in violence resulting from the strike. Four of them were shot to death in West Bengal, where 60 were seriously injured in clashes. In some incidents police fired on advancing mobs, and in several industrial centers columns of strike supporters and opponents converged in violence. While in most paris of the country, trains, planes and buses ran on almost normalschedules, strikers in the southeast halted rail traffic by massing on the tracks at three locations.

The most graphic indicator of government concern lay in the numbers of union activists arrested. The arrests, which began two days before the strike, continued throughout Tuesday, when more than 13,000 people were picked up. Most of these were seized under provisions of a law that enables police to hold anyone for 24 hours before making formal charges. An unknown number, however, were detained under the national security act that permits preventive de-

Differing Reports

With the end of the strike period Wednesday, belated reports on participation began filtering into the capital on news agency tickers, which, like the newspapers, had been affected by the work stop-page. The reports differed widely from area to area. That enabled the central government to say that the strike had failed and the labor organizers to insist it had succeed-

Zail Singh, the home affairs minister, who is responsible for enforcement, said he was "ver happy that a great majority of workers had realized the politicallymotivated nature of the strike and did not join it."

On the other hand, S.M. Bannerjee, the head of the Defense Employees Federation and one of the coordinators of the strike, de-clared that: "the government should realize that the working class of the country has stood like one man," and he called upon the government to repeal its laws permitting preventive detention and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Jaruzelski's Control Seems Uncontestable

His Power Is Unparalleled in East Bloc During Postwar Period

By John Damton

New York Times Service
WARSAW — Gen. Wojciech
Jaruzelski appears to be firmly
in control of the new military council, the Polish government and the split and demoralized Communist Party, Western dip-lomats and knowledgeable Poles

believe.

Although his style is less than dictatorial and he has not fashioned the image of an activist leader in the public conscious-ness, the 58-year-old general has achieved a position of power un-paralleled in Poland's postwar period.

The only comparable figure over the past 36 years is Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Communist Party leader who rose to power as a reformer in 1956 and who was dismissed after workers' riots in 1970 as an embirtered conservative. Mr. Gomulka, who is terminally ill, was praised in an editorial Tuesday in Trybuna Ludu, the main Communist or-gan, as "a great son of the Polish nation," an ardent internationalist and a Communist. The occasion was the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Work-ers' Party, the predecessor of to-day's Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party.

Gen. Jaruzelski is premier of the government, first secretary of the Communist Party and chairman of the Military Coun-

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

tration plans to dramatize Western opposi-tion to the crackdown in Poland by putting on what one key official boasts is likely to

be "the biggest show in the history of the

Preparations for the television show, enti-

tled "Let Poland Be Poland," have evoked some concern among U.S. diplomats abroad, some of the diplomats have told re-porters. They fear heavy-handedness in the

production, which will mix reportage about

Poland, testimonials from world leaders, tapes of railies and a song in Polish by

Nevertheless, there seems to be so much

enthusiasm for the production within the

administration that an effort will be made to

rush through Congress a joint resolution waiving the rule that prohibits programs

world to an audience the administration

Frank Sinama.

WASHINGTON - The Reagan adminis-

cil for National Salvation. He also has retained his portfolio as minister of defense. Not since Stalin has a man in the Soviet bloc held so many positions.

Gen. Jaruzelski is subdued and stiff in public, and he strives

NEWS ANALYSIS

to project the impression of a benevolent but firm man of the uniform, a reluctant Caesar. He has made only two appearances on television since he directed on television since he directed the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, once to announce the move and then, on Christmas Eve, to explain his goals and appeal for support.

Diplomats and Poles alike generally discount rumors that Gen. Januzelski has been unsettled by the strikes and resistance to martial law, and by the need to use force to overcome them. In particular they discount some reports in the West that at one point, after security forces killed striking miners in Silesia, the general contemplated suicide.

Such reports may have been spread, they say, to reinforce the notion that Gen. Jaruzelski had hoped that the military takeover could be accomplished without bloodshed. In any event, rumors of every stripe were common during the communications blackout in the first month of martial law. "I even heard one that Jaruzelski himself had been detained," a high party source said. "That's ludicrons — he was

the one doing the detaining."
Western diplomats who met with the general reported that he appeared calm, in control and physically fit.

Another indicadoo of Gen. Another indicacoo of Gen. Jaruzelski's control over the in-stitutions of power is the make-up of the 21-man military coun-cil, which includes a number of his military proteges. Many share a remarkably similar back-ground: They are between 56 and 60 years old, were trained at Soviet staff colleges, igned the Soviet staff colleges, joined the Polish Army in the Soviet Union during World War II and participated in wiping out anti-Communist partisans inside Poland between 1946 and 1948.

Political Position

Another distinguishing feature is that many of them occu-pied political positions within the military, such as chief political officers at staff training col-leges. "Political appointments run through so many of their careers," a Western observer said,
"They are nothing if not politically reliable."

Second to Gen. Januzelski is

Lt. Gen. Florian Siwicki, 56year-old vice minister of defense. He joined the army at 17 in Siedlee, fought the and-Commu-

U.S. to Turn Outrage Over Poland Into a TV Spectacular

nist resistance, attended the Soviet General Staff Academy and served for two years as military attaché in China. In 1968. as commander of the southern military district, he was deeply in-volved in the invasion of Czechoslovakia hy Warsaw Pact

Gen. Siwicki, sometimes de-scribed as a "tougher" man than Gen. Jaruzelski, runs the day-to-day affairs of the Defense Minis-

Ministers' Council Chief

Brig. Gen. Michal Jan-iszewski, 55, who is now said to have considerable influence, was in 1979 Gen. Jaruzelski's chief of Cabinez, or personal staff officer. Last year, when Gen. Jaruzelski became premier, he became chief of staff of the Council of Ministers.

Maj. Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, 56, who joined the army in 1945, also attended the Soviet General Staff Academy. He served for three years as chief of the military intelligence service, and since 1979 has been chief of the military police.

Three others in the military council who are considered espe-cially powerful are Maj. Gen. Włodzimierz Oliwa, commander of the Warsaw military region; Lt. Gen. Eugeniusz Molczyk, who served at one point as chief inspector of training; and Maj.



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

Gen. Jozef Baryla, head of the political office. When senior So-viet officers visit Warsaw, they

invariably meet with Gen. Molczyk and Gen. Baryla. Three of the leaders — Gen. Siwicki, Gen. Molczyk and Henryk Rapacewicz - were com-manders in the Silesian region during the tenure of Edward Gierek, the former Communist Party chief who came from Silesia and is now under arrest.

"Most of these generals came up under Gierek," an observer said. "Gierek appointed Jaruzel-ski and Jaruzelski appointed them. Almost everyone of significance owes his career to Janual-

will hopefully be symbolic of the anguish

Things have always been somewhat

touchy when the International Communica-

tion Agency, or its predecessor, the United

States Information Agency, has got involved

in disseminating its product domestically; the law establishing the agency bars such in-

volvement out of fear that a state propagan-da organization might evolve. But Mr. Wick

said there had been "a swell" of interest in

favor of broadcasting the Poland show. He

involved with tanks and that sort of thing."

nationally known stars."

Warsaw Forcing **Farmers to Sell** Grain to State

By John Damton New York Times Service

WARSAW — Admitting the existence of a drastic shortage of bread and flour, the martial-law government announced measures Wednesday designed to force farmers to sell grain to the state. The measures stopped short of dictating compulsory deliveries by

farmers to the government, a system that was used during the 1950s and detested by Polish peasants, hut they were a step in that direc-

Meanwhile, the Polish Conference of Bishops, the top collegiate body of the Roman Catholic Church, announced that it had sent a letter to Gen. Wojciech Januzelski, the country's leader, oo what it called "the very complicat-

ed situation in the country." The church has become increasingly critical of martial law and of arrests, detentions and forced "loyalty oaths" that accompanied

Day of Prayer

The hishops also drew up a special pastoral letter to be read in all churches and they declared Feb. 2 a day of special prayer for Poland.

The church's actions appear aimed at increasing pressure on Gen. Januzelski to relax military rule and allow some degree of li-beralization in national life. Now that the military authorioes have succeeded in restoring order since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, they are at a crossroads in drawing up some kind of program for the future.

statements from U.S. congressional leaders, from the defecting Polish ambassador to the United States and from Charlton Heston. On Monday, church and state leaders continued their contacts Kirk Douglas and "a number of other interthrough a meeting of a joint stand-"Frank Sinatra will make a hrief plea and add his sympathies," Mr. Wick added, "and ing commission. A statement released Tuesday said government representatives revealed that Gen. Jaruzelski would announce steps "aimed at limiting the inconveni-ences" of martial law in a major While the Sinatra song is being played, address to parliament next Moo-Mr. Wick said, "we're going to have video-over with current scenes from Poland that

in a clear reference to actions taken by President Reagan, the sanctions as something that would make it harder to overcome the crisis and slow the return to "renewal," as Poland's reform movement

is called. The statement said church represcutatives "expressed their con-cern" over acts in Poland that seemed motivated by revenge upon citizens and violated human dignity. Government representatives replied that such acts were not intended by the authorities.

The measures affecting grain sales were announced in a three-

paragraph item over PAP, the offi-cial press agency. It indicated that farmers would not be allowed to purchase seed unless they sold grain to the state. Beginning Feh. I, for every 120 kilograms (about 55 pounds) of grain sold, 100 kilo-grams of seeds could be purchased. The announcement said: "The

move has been dictated by the need to stock the necessary quotas of grain to ensure bread and flour to the population."

Sources have reported for weeks now that a program for bread raioning was in preparation. Meat,

hutter, sugar, derergeots and other items are already radoned. On Monday the state an-nounced a plan for a "grain loan" to the state from farmers on private and state farms. Under it farmers who deliver grain beyond contracts already signed would be paid in boods redeemable at banks between 1983 and 1985.

That announcement said the state had hoped to purchase 3.6 millioo tons last year but that because of sales on the higher-priced free market and hoarding only 1.4 million tons were purchased by

A year ago, even with a disas-trous harvest, the comparable figure was 2 million tons, the government said.

The announcement said the "loan" plan "has drawn a positive response from a considerable number of farmers," an assertion that appeared undercut by Wednesday's move. Solidarity activists and others

have predicted that, given the desperate food supply situation, the military authorities might eventu-ally turn to a system of compulso-ry delivery. That system, which continued into the early 1960s, is thought by many to have harmed Polish agriculture by alienating private farmers, who now number close to 3 million and account for three-quarters of the total agricultural production.

Reports that farmers are hiding livestock in forests are common. But the government said Wednesday that a quarterly census of hreeding animals indicated increases in the population of cattle

and bogs. The government has also been pressing ahead with plans for a large-scale increase in food prices, generally ranging between 200 percent and 400 percent, as of Feb. 1. It has tried to soften the blow by simultaneously announcing increases in pay and allowances. Pasi attempts to raise food pric-

es have caused violent social reac-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Afghans Are Reported

Everyone involved agrees that the project is basically the brainchild of Charles Z. Vietnam's Forces Reported to Use Aircraft to Fight Cambodian Rebels

hopes will exceed 300 million.

By William Branigin Washington Pass Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces occupying Cambodia have begun using aircraft regularly in escalated fighting against Khmer Rouge guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border, according to Thai military officials and Western diplomets diplomats.

Operating from an air base at Siem Reap in western Cambodia, Victnamese pilots recently began flying bombing missions near the border in Soviet-made An-26 transport planes converted to carry 500-pound (230-kilogram) bombs, the officials said. In addition, they raid, the Vietnamese have been using Soviet-built M-18 helicopters to ferry troops to battle zones and have been training in the border area with Soviet fighter-bombers.

The activity by the Vietnamese Air Force has coincided with increased fighting between Hanoi's troops and Cambodian resistance forces, notably the Communist guerrillas of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime. Officials in Bangtive against the small and scattered concentrations of the Khmer Rouge, who retreated into the Cambodian jungles three years ago after the Vietnamese invaded and

Latest Fighting

In the latest fighting, Viet-namese-led troops of the Phnom Penh government battled Khmer Rouge guerrillas Monday along Cambodia's Highway 5, east of the Thai border town of Ara-nyaprathet. Thai military officials reported Both sides name property reported. Both sides were report-edly bringing up reinforcements, and Vietnamese tanks were said to be moving near the area.

Thai authorities charged that 60 Vietnamese mortar rounds and rockets hit a Thai village near Aranyaprathet during the fighting Monday, wounding a Thai girl and killing livestock. A clash between That troops and unidentified foreign intruders" was reported at another village.

According to Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, the secretarygeneral of Thailand's National Sccurity Council, Vietnamese opera-tions against the Cambodian re-sistance groups have increased during the current dry season compared to last year's. But the effort so far has fallen short of a fullscale offensive, he and other offi-

A major difference from last year's skirmishes is that "this dry season the Vietnamese have airplanes involved in the fighting." Squadron Leader Prasong said.

A Different Mission

He said one of the Vietnamese An-26s recently crossed into Thai airspace and dropped a 500-pound bomb in the jungle near the Thai village of Pong Nam Ron, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) south of Aranyaprathet. The aircraft is normaily used to drop equipment by parachute, Squadron Leader Pra-

song said. He also said Soviet-built Su-22 fighter-bombers have been brought

is a longtime friend of President Reagan.
"We think this will be a tremendous show,"
said Mr. Wick, "probably the biggest show
in the history of the world." id Mr. Wick, "probably the biggest show the history of the world."

The show will be sent abroad by satellite.

Cars."

Mr. Wick said the idea had come about because he felt "somewhat helpless" about "We think this will be a tremendous show, probably the biggest then we're going to play a record of his that the recorded in Polish some time ago that translates into 'Ever Homeward.' It's a beautiful piece." show in the history of the world,' an official said.

Wick, the energetic former entertainment and health-care executive who directs the International Communication Agency and

broadcasting networks. On the same day, the AFL-CIO, the American labor federation, will hold a rally in Chicago. In addition, at the urging of the AFL-CIO, unions in some West European countries, in particular West Germany, France, Italy and Sweden, plan similar ral-

produced by the government for broadcast overseas from being shown in the United States. If Congress agrees, the program will be shown over the Public Broadcasting Ser-vice on the night of Sunday. Jan. 31, the same day it is to be beamed around the The rallies will be taped and sent by satellite back to New York, where a team of television specialists, headed by Martin Pasetta of Los Angeles, will put together an hour-long show. Mr. Pasetta is no stranger to television spectaculars; his company, Pasetta Productions Inc., has packaged the annual Academy Awards night for the last 11 years. statements.

It will also be translated into a number of what this country and its allies could do languages and offered to other national about the Polish situation. "I realized," he added, "that if we could get one focal point ning rod for all of the diffused outrage and

"We're hudgeting about a half million dollars of costs," Mr. Wick said Tuesday.

"Everyone is making a contribution, including Marty Pasetta. Marty gets a fee of \$100,000 to \$150,000 when be does the Os-

ment for the show. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. sent cables to major U.S. embassies Jan. 8 asking ambassadors to solicit statements from heads of government and prominent foreign personalities for use in the show. So far, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and leaders of Portugal, Turkey, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and Norway have agreed to tape

frustration concerning this repression of lib-

Mr. Reagan has agreed to make a state-

said that Public Broadcasting had already set aside an hour for it and that foundations and private companies were ready to sponsor the hour, subject to congressional ap-

BLACK BOXES - A diver brought up from the Potomac River Wednesday one of the two flight recorders - better known as black boxes — salvaged from the wreck of the Boeing 737 that crashed in Washington last week, killing 78 persons. Investigators expect that the boxes will provide chies that will help explain what caused the plane to crash.

"bogged down in endless debates and shifts of responsibility."

gress last month, Xie Bangxuan, a government administrator, disclosed that China had nearly 1,000

A more subtle aim is to purge the remaining radicals who rose to positions of responsibility under Mao and who could still undermine Mr. Deng's new regime. Chi-na's leading ideological journal, Red Flag confirmed that the left-

A commentary in the latest issue

asserted that some radicals still ex-

Flag said that the gang's support-ers would not be allowed to hold office and added that "those who already hold such posts must be resolutely dismissed." Chinese bureaucrats received

the first sign of threatening change their mistakes but to tell the truth through self-criticism. Such an invitation would provide evidence for either malfeasance or evasion.

Course to Follow

fer a course for other older officials to follow. One of the Coal Ministry vice ministers, Wang Xinsan, was quoted as explaining, "As erted authority following the trial I am no longer physically capable of the Gang of Four, the group led of what I hope to do, I have made

by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, Red up my mind to retire to make room for successors in the interest

> 20 million cadres, as the government and party officials are called. But China is the only major country without a formal retirement age. A plan several years ago to create one met with such opposioon that it had to be shelved. A bureaucrat who surrenders his sinecure may also have to give up his apartment, chauffeur-driven car and other trappings of status, which is why many refuse to yield to younger, more qualified per-

> The leadership itself has yet to set an inspiring example. The nominal head of state, Marshal Ye Jianying, is at least 82 years old and so frail that nurses escort him at official functions. Mr. Deng, the country's paramount leader, is 78. Chen Yun is 82, and the party chairman, Hu Yaobang is 68. Mr.

Forced Into Military ghan Army has dwindled from 85,000 in 1978 to fewer than 25,000 now. More than 10,000 soldiers were discharged last month

New York Times Service NEW DELHI — Alguan and So-viet troops last week seized hun-dreds of male residents of Kabul as they traveled in cars and huses and sent them to be processed for the military draft, a Western diplomat here reported.

The "recruits," ranging in age from 15 to 50, were reportedly herded into trucks and driven to a sports center in Kabul, where officers decided whether to draft them, the diplomat said Tuesday. The action went on all through last week and even students and others who carried official certificates exempting them from the draft were among those rounded up, he said.
"Afghanistan oeeds soldiers, not

students," a recruiting officer was said to have told a youth. During the drive, officials reportedly di-verted city buses to the sports stadium, where the male passengers were processed. Taxis, private cars and trucks were stopped at checkpoints and the male occupants were pulled out, the diplomatic report said.

Students and others with documents excusing them from military service were reportedly released

A Western embassy official was quoted as saying that he had seen hundreds of men without baggage standing on the apron of Kabul airport last Wednesday, apparent-

ly waiting to be put aboard planes.

An Aighan source told diplomats that on the previous day a plane full of animals and foods was unloaded at the airport and that about 100 men were then placed on it and flown to the corthern town of Mazar-i-Sharif. Some of them appeared to have been "picked up in the bazaar be-cause many had fresh bread in their shopping bags," according to this report.

There were no reports of resistance to the unannounced move. The diplomat pointed out that the regime might have taken the action because of its experience with the announcement of a draft in September that resulted in an exodus of eligible males from the country.

Area experts said that the Af-

after completing their service.

It is estimated that 110,000 Soviet troops are helping to shore up the government of President Babrak Karmal, which was installed in a military coup in December, 1979.

Kandahar Attack Reported

NEW DELHI (Renters) - Afghan rebels attacked the gover-nor's office in the city of Kandahar last week and killed three or four guards, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Fighting between rebels and government and Soviet forces continued in and around Kandahar. Afghanistan's second-largest city. southwest of Kabul, they said,

Spanish Police Reportedly Find Guerrilla Arsenal

MADRID — The Spanish police have seized five tons of arms belonging to Basque guerrillas, Inte-rior Ministry sources said Wednes-

They said the weapons represented virtually the whole arsenal of the political-military branch of the separatist organization ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty).

The sources said the weapons were buried under a private swimming pool in a house in the Basque province of Vizcaya. They included Soviet rocket launchers and machine guns as well as submachine guns, pistols and explosives. The ETA declared a cease-fire

after an attempted military coup last February. But it claimed responsibility for the kidnapping last month of the father of sioger Julio lglesias. Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga, 66. was freed unharmed in a police raid Sunday after being held for 19

INSIDE

Kissinger Rift

In the year since 52 American hostiges were released, Iran has seen the ruling theocracy challenged by underground opponents who have killed at least 1,000 leading clergymen. Insights, Page 6.

Orchestra," which was one of World War II's largest and most effective espionage net-works, has died. Page 5.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger breaks with the Reagan administration over foreign policy. Page 4. Iran Opposition

Master Spy Dies Leopold Trepper, 77, leader of the Moscow-directed "Red

kok doubt, however, that the Viet-namese bombing runs can be effect Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, to the Siem Reap air base. From there the planes have been

flown on night training runs near the Thai border at low altitude to avoid detection by radar, Squadinstalled a new government in the capital, Phnom Penh.

These missions are apparently aimed at intimidating Thailand, since the Cambodian resistance groups have no radar to justify such training flights, the national security chief noted. Thailand supports the Cambodian resistance, refusing to recognize the Vietnamese-installed government in

Phnom Pehn. According to Squadron Leader Prasong, the guerrillas' success in cutting Cambodian roads may explain increased use of the Vietcamese transport helicopters to carry troops into battle. Also, some of the Khmer Rouge strong-

holds are difficult to approach on the ground, he said. Squadron Leader Prasong said the use of aircraft in the last several weeks means that any new Viet-namese incursion into Thailand might not be limited to ground

Joblessness Hits Peak in Belgium

The Associated Press BRUSSELS - The oumber of jobless in Belgium rose 9,316 to 433,163, or a record 10.4 percent of the work force, in the first half of January, the government said

According to the European Eco-nomic Community, which stand-ardizes national jobless figures,

Belgium's unemployment rate ap-

Wednesday.

proaches 13 percent, the highest among EBC members.

Premier Wilfried Martens, who came to office Dec. 17, has made fighting unemployment his top pri-ority. The administration has pro-posed tax breaks for private enter-prises and changes in Belgium's renerous wage system, which links pay increases to inflation on a

Bureaucrats In China Hit By Shakeup

But Extent of Overhaul Is Less Than Promised

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service PEKING - The solicited resignations of more than a dozen aging deputy ministers have produced the first tremors in a long-

awaited shakeup of China's bureaucracy.
Six "veteran comrades" from the Ministry of Coal Industry stepped down earlier this month in response to a call from the party's Central Committee for older officials to retire. Seven more officials of the Third Ministry of Machine

Building also resigned to make way for younger men. The resignations, hailed as patri-otic examples by the official press, fall well short of producing the kind of overhaul that Premier Zhao Ziyang promised in a major economic report last month. He charged that the government was so overstaffed that it frequently

'Blogted Structure'

The ostensible goal of the expected reorganizacion is to stream-line what Mr. Zhao described as a bloated and overlapping administrative structure" and make it more responsive to orders from the leadership of Deng Xiaoping.
At the National People's Con-

ministers and deputy ministers plus another 5,000 senior department and bureau heads.

ists would be a target.

on New Year's Eve, when the People's Daily, on instruction from the secretariat of the party's Central Committee, reprinted a 36-year-old speech by Chen Yun, now n party deputy chairman, urging party members not to cover up

The glowing press reports of the 13 vice ministers who resigned of-

of the party's cause." Retirement is the simplest way of thinning out the ranks of nearly

Zhao is a relauvely youthful 61.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

UN Reports Israeli Army Exercise

JERUSALEM — The United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon said Wednesday that the Israeli Army conducted "large-scale" tank and infantry training exercises in southern Lebanon over two days, firing thousands of rounds of live ammunition.

The UN force said it was preparing a complaint about the maneuvers, which allegedly took place in the border enclave controlled by Israeli-supported Christian militias of Maj. Saad Haddad. A spokesman for the Israeli Army command denied that it had conducted maneuvers.

Timur Goksel, spokesman for the UN forces in the Lebanon beadquarters at Nagoura, said that four Israeli tanks fired about 50 cannon rounds in exercises Tuesday night and that about 40,000 rounds of ma-chine-gun fire were reported by UN observers. He said the exercises took place about two miles from Nagoura.

Dutch Pacifists Block Another Train

The Associated Press DEVENTER, Netherlands — Pacifist demonstrators blocked a rail line in the northeast of the Netherlands early Wednesday, halting a special train carrying munitions to the U.S. Army in West Germany, a Dutch railroad spokesman said.

The train was the third to be delayed by protesters since a new supply route was opened Monday from the northern Dutch port of Fernshaven. Pacifist groups have pledged to take direct action against the shipments.

The train Wednesday was first halted near Zwolle after an anonymous telephone caller said a bomb had been placed on the line. It proceeded after police found no bomb, a railroad spokesman said. The train was stopped again for 15 minutes when wooden rail ties were found on the line, and a third stop occurred 37 miles from the border where a group of demonstrators squatted on the track. They were removed by police.

Sudan Reviews Policies After Riots

KHARTOUM, Sudan - A 20-man team was appointed Wednesday to make recommendations on Sudanese economic policy after new austerity measures led to four days of street riots earlier this month.

In a speech Sunday, President Gaafar Nimeri threatened to resign if

the austerity measures, which included big price increases for sugar and gasoline, were not endorsed. A five-day meeting this week, at which the economie team was set up, is reviewing the overall performance of the government and the ruling Socialist Union, as well as analyzing the causes of the rioting.

Officials said the team, headed by First Vice President and Defense Minister Abdel Majid Khalil, will present its recommendations to the

France Sets New Takeover Terms

PARIS — The government Wednesday approved higher terms of com-pensation for industrial groups and banks due to be nationalized and said it would rush them through Parliament.

It was forced to rewrite part of its nationalization bill, passed by Parliament two months ago, after the compensation terms were rejected Saturday by the Constitutional Council, which rules on the legality of legislation. Presidential spokesman Pierre Beregovoy said the new formula would raise the government's bill for taking over five industrial groups and 39 banks by around 6 billion francs (\$1.03 billion) from an stimated 35 billion francs.

The Cabinet decided to put the whole bill back to Parliament rather than risk a further constitutional wrangle, but under an emergency pro-cedure to force an early vote, Mr. Beregovoy said.

Reagan Gives Pep Talk to Top Aides The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan told the government's top 2,200 officials Wednesday that "we have laid the foundations for economic recovery and national renewal."

Delivering a pep talk in a government auditorium near the White House, one year to the hour after he took his inaugural oath, the president declared: "The American people haven't been led astray by the peddlers of pessimism and despair."

He said a New York Times-CBS News poll showed that 60 percent of the people believe his economic program would help the nation. But the poll also said 51 percent of those questioned believed his policies had hurt the economy so far, a detail the president did not mention.

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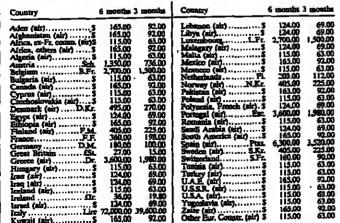
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Israeli Foes Of Pullout Touring U.S.

Opposition Is Urged To Sinai Withdrawal

By Leslie Bennetts

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Three Israelis from a group called the Movement to Stop the Withdrawal from the Sinai have begun a three-week tour of the United States to seek the support of the American public for

said Israel would jeopardize its se-curity by giving up the last occu-pied section of the Sinai Peninsula. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty provides for returning the last of the peninsula to Egypt by April 25. Israel captured the territory in the

The Israelis said other members of the group were scheduled to arrive shortly in the United States.

A Million Signatures They said the group had gathered the signatures of a million Is-raelis on a petition calling on the Israeli government to retain part of the Sinai. They said popular support for their position was

One of the visitors, Rabbi Chaim Druckman, deputy minister of religion and a member of partiament from the governing Likud bloc, said, "I can tell you that the withdrawal should be halted and

This belief is shared also by my parliamentary colleagues, both in the coalition and in the opposition," he said. "The mood in Israel has changed. There is now a groundswell of public opinion which realizes the danger and opposes further withdrawal from the Sinai."

While vowing not to accept the final pullout, the group stopped short of espousing violent resist-

"We're talking about making Israel stronger, and civil war is the last thing that would make Israel said Ella Weizman, a co-founder of the group and a set-tler in Moshav Sadot in the north-

Resistance Vowed

She said members of the group had "no intentior of doing violent things," but she, id they "will not totally obey, either."

"It will not be easy for them to take me out of my house," she

The third Israeli, Miriam Levinger, a settler in Hebron on the West Bank, said the Jews in the Sinai believed that giving up the territory would increase Israel's vulnerability to pressure for concessions to the Arabs.

"The mood in the world is changing," she said. "In the eyes of the Arabs, every concession is an-

other step toward Jerusalem." The three Israelis said they would meet with American Jewish groups around the country to explain their point of view. They said they also hoped to meet members of Congress. But Peter Goldman, executive director of Americans for a Safe Israel, said no such meetings had so far been sched-

Linowitz Visits Israel

JERUSALEM (WP) - Soi Linowitz, the former U.S. special envoy, after meeting with Egyptian and Israeli officials, said Wednes-day that he found only minor changes by both sides in their positions on the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, but that he is optimistic that an agreement can be

He said he was carrying a mes-sage from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to deliver Thursday to Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He said the message deals with "substantive" issues, but he

would not elaborate.

Mr. Linowitz made a private visit to Egypt. Israeli officials said that there is "nothing operational" about his trip here, but that the former envoy had briefed the Is-raelis about his experiences and impressions of Egyptian positions.

Bomb Blast at Air France

United Press Intern PARIS — A bomb explosion damaged the Air France terminal at the Palais des Congrès in Paris, and an Armenian terrorist group Wednesday claimed responsibility for the blast. The explosion Tuesday wrecked several steel lockers but there were no victims, police

U.S. May Consult China On Taiwan Arms Deal

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING - In an effort to ease Chinese anger over continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Reagan administration has indicated to Peking that it will negotiate the volume and type of weapons involved in such deals and their duradon, Western diplomats said bere

Wednesday.
This offers China a new chance to press for a complete end to such sales, or at least a sharp curtailtheir cause.

Speaking at a news conference on their arrival in New York, they said Israel would jeopardize its security by giving up the last occurrity by giving up the last occurrity.

Even the F-SE is negotiable, according to these diplomatic sources, who said no decision had been made in Washington on extending the agreement under which Taiwan produces the plane, despite an impression left by U.S. State Department officials that only the length of the new agreement and number of airplanes were unresolved.

The Reagan administration has been stung by angry Chinese charges that it had negotiated in bad faith on the arms issue, promising further discussions with Period the control of the cont king but then making a unilateral decision, and it may now he attempting to compensate by offer-ing Chma an unprecedented op-portunity to oegotiate limits to U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan. Western diplomats familiar with

the sensitive and tightly held Chinese-U.S. negotiations on the Taiwan arms issue suggested that Peking, too, was interested in a compromise, although it might go against its long-held, loudly stated principles of Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan.

"This is a deal, if it comes off, in which the loss of face and the gain will be carefully weighed and mea-sured on each side," a West Euro-pean ambassador said, "I can imagine a situation, in fact, in which both sides go all the way through the negotiations and then decide that the compromise is too costly and revert to stage one, shouting at each other across the table and through the newspapers."

Other Western diplomats close to the oegotiations suggested oo Wednesday that Peking's "fulmi-nations" after the United States decided to continue providing

Taiwan with some kind of aircraft misrepresented Chinese-U.S. dis-

cussions on the issue. They acknowledged that Peking did learn from the press of the aircraft decision, but through a leak and not by design, and that it had not been informed in advance of plans by the Reagan administra-tion to open up a "very substantial pipeline" of spare parts, ammuninon and other military supplies for Taiwan, starting with a \$97-million sale amounced a month ago. This did not constitute had faith

in the U.S. view, these diplomats contended, but reflected tactical decisions by the Reagan adminis-tration on the best way to handle what is acknowledged to be one of the most sensitive issues facing the administration.

What is important now, these sources said, is to follow up the discussions held in Peking last week by John H. Holdridge, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, in anticipation that a compromise can be reached.

U.S. Embassy officials, under instructions from Washington, will not disclose the timing, level, loca-tion or even the agenda of the next round of talks, but they acknowledge that the discussions will have a major bearing on relations with

Peking for years to come.

But Western diplomats believe that both sides are now actively

seeking a compromise.

For the United States, such a negotiated resolution would mean agreeing to limit the arms it will provide Taiwan — something it has refused to do until now. though it has imposed its own re-strictions under both the Carter and the Reagan administrations.
Negotiated limits would, implicitly
or explicitly, recognize the Chinese
assertion of sovereignty over the island and acknowledge that arms sales do interfere in its internal af-fairs. The Chinese Nationalists would not be happy about such discussions, whenever the outcome.

For China, the price of such a settlement would presumably be acquiescence, perhaps publicly, to continued, if diminished, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. As disagree-able as this would be for Peking, it could probably be explained in terms of finally getting a cutoff on the arms supplies and thus hastening Taiwan's reunification with the

U.S. Declares It's Open To Angolan Contacts

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The United States has said, after discussions in Paris with an Angolan delegation, that the "door remains open" to further talks with Angola, with men it has, up to bo take up diplomatic relations.

The talks in Paris on Friday and Saturday were between Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. and Paulo Jorge, the Angolan for-eign minister. They were the first such discussions since both sides signaled publicly last month that they wanted to open a dialogue that might eventually produce diplomatic ties

Mr. Crocker and his aides flew to Paris for the meeting with the Angolan official after bolding talks in London with Brand Fourie, director-peneral of South Africa's Foreign Ministry, on Pretoria's response to the latest proposals submitted by five Western nations on consolutional principles to be fol-lowed in South-West Africa (Namibia) once that territory is given its

independence by South Africa.

Angola is crucial to the Namibian negotiations because it borders on that territory and has been used as a base by guerrillas from the South-West Africa People's Organization, which has been engaged for years in battling South African forces. About 12,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops are stationed in Angola and their continuing presence, since they became involved in Angola's civil war in 1975-76, has been the reason for Washington's refusal to establish diplomatic ties

The Reagan administration has eaid it wants to link an agreement for Namibian independence with movement toward the withdrawal of the Cuban troops. The problem has been that Angola has regarded the Cubans as critical to preserving their independence by deterring intervention from South Africa. The South Africans have been refue- ic and military assistance.

tant to agree to ending control over South-West Africa so long as the Cubans remain in Angola.
The United States and Angola

outlawing strikes in essential serhave been in contact before now in the efforts to bring about a Namibian settlement. The United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany comprise what surance that their names would not be used, both opposition poliis called the Western "contact nicians and labor leaders and gov-crument and ruling party advogroup," which has discussed proposals for Namibian independence cates were less categoric in their with South Africa, the local political parties in South-West Africa, the SWAPO forces operating out of Angola, and the so-called Frontline African states, including An-

On Dec. 10, President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola made a speech calling for direct talks with the Reagan administration to sort out problems between the two countries, leading, he said, to "the normalization of rela-

important and very positive state-ment to which we have responded in a similarly positive manner through diplomatic channels."

Dean E. Fischer, the department spokesman, said Monday that Mr. Crocker and Mr. Jorge discussed bilateral and regional matters." The dialogue was part of a continuing dislogue between the two countries and the door remains

near future," he said. Mr. Jorge had met Sept. 25 at the United Nations with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig

Jr. for talks devoted mostly to

Namibia.

Soviet-Angolan Pact

The labor people conceded that the strike immout may have been less widespread and was certainly

less vocal than had been hoped They claimed their effort was sen-

On Dec. 17, the State Department said: "We regard this as an

open for further discussions in the

MOSCOW (Reuters) - The Soviet Union and Angola on Wednesday signed a program of economic and technical coopera-tion until 1990, Tass said. An Angolan delegation here was also ex-

ception was a plant that was hit by a strike three weeks ago.

The men who scorned the strike

water in major cities. All but one oil refinery was said to have had normal production. The sole ex-

Warsaw Is Forcing Farmers To Sell Grain to the State

(Continued from Page 1) oon, including the strikes in the summer of 1980 that led to the creation of the Solidarity union. Mindful of this, the authorities

(Continued from Page 1)

In private conversations with as-

have conducted a major publicity campaign, asserting that the in-creases have been discussed with the people and that while they are rigorous they are necessary. "Price increases have never

been, are not and will not be popular and welcome," said a front-page editorial in Wednesday's Trybuna Ludu, the main party newspaper. But it said they were essential to restore order in the market place and a rational pricing policy throughout the economy.

Vatican Statement

VATICAN CITY (UPI) - The Vatican confirmed Wednesday that Pope John Paul II had sent a letter to President Reagan on the question of sanctions against Poland, but the statement said the church was not taking a political The statement was issued after statement was issued.

Mr. Reagan spoke of the letter during a news conference on Tuesday in Washington and interpreted it to mean the pope approved of U.S. sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Most taxis were off the road in Bombay during the general strike in India.

ously hindered by the refusal of added that the failure of govern-

To support their contention that the strike call had been repudiated, were few signs of strike. All essential there is the strike call had been repudiated,

India Said to Free Many Arrested in Strike

ployees to participate.

railroad workers and postal em-

government and party spokesmen

pointed Wednesday to the better

than normal transmission of elec-

tricity and uninterrupted flow of

A blackboard in Kings Cross Station in London carried the bad news and regrets for travelers Wednesday as railroad engineers throughout Britain began another two-day strike.

British Roads Jammed as Rail Engineers Strike Again

United Press International LONDON — Rail commuters took to their cars to struggle into the capital Wednesday after rail-road engineers began a second two-day strike over a pay dispute. The union threatened further pro-

Motoring organizations said London's rush bour began well before dawn and that despite thick fog in much of the country and heavy congestion on roads, drivers managed to get to work.

The two-day strike repeats last Wednesday and

Thursday's action, Motoring organizations reported at least 60 miles (96 kilometers) of jams on London's approach roads, but traffic was moving more briskly than it did during last week's strike

because of better weather.

After 12 hours of talks involving the Associated

Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. British Rail management and the government arbitration service broke down late Tuesday, the union announced plans for another strike next week.

Loan Decision Delayed

FRANKFURT (Reuters) West German banks have put off a final decision on lending the Soviet Union 300 million marks (\$130 million) to help finance a pipeline that would bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe, bank-ing sources said Wednesday. The sources said no decision would be made until all contracts for the project had been completed.

Controls Discussed

PARIS (Reuters) - Western countries and Japan on Wednesday ended a two-day meeting aimed at reaching agreement on export controls on high-technology equipment and other goods that could advance the military interests of Communist countries. No

shops were open and traffic was. moving easily. West Germany

ment workers to stay home further

scrvices were m

showed the unpopularity of the ap-

Approves 5.2% More for Defense

BONN — The Bundestag (lower house) has signaled its approval of a 1982 military budget of 44.2 bil-lion deutsche marks (\$19.6 billion), a nominal increase of 5.2 percent on last year. Defense officials acknowledged

months ago that, taking inflation into account, there would be no real increase in the military budget despite a NATO commitment to a 3-percent rise in real terms. By approving the second reading of the military budget on Monday, the lawmakers paved the way for formal approval when a vote on the whole federal budget is taken on

Defense Minister Hans Apel said he had sought more money, but added that the rise was still above the average 2.8-percent increase in the total budget. "The extra 2.2 billion marks [\$1 billion] on last year will make it possible with economic use of dght finances for the federal armed forces to continue to fulfil its charge, if under more difficult conditions," be said. Mr. Apel said that West Germa ny's ties with the United State constituted the immovable corner stone of its foreign policy and se curity. "The Soviet Union has ne chance of driving a wedge between us, between Europe and America,'

Peacekeeping Force in Chad Struggles to Stay Above Factional Fray

New York Times Service ATL, Chad - The Libyans have gone from this town, as they have from the rest of Chad, and all that remains of their 11-month presence is an Arabic slogan or two daubled on a mud wall, and a damaged airplane, discarded in the scrub by a descrit runway.

After intervening in December, men pulled out in November. In their place have come a variety of

In the west and center of the country are troops from a peacekeeping force formed by the Organization of African Unity. In the east, rebels under the command of a former defense minister, Hissène ty Libyan withdrawal to occupy Oum Hadjer.

In these arid lands, where it has

cy of rancorous stalemates that Chad government officials say threaten the credibility of the Organization of African Unity's first attempt to act in military concert as a peace force.

One stalemate is between the government of President Goukouni Oneddei, which wants the peace force to crush Mr. Habre's rebels, and the African 1980, to halt civil strife in Chad, force itself, which does not wish to Col. Moamer Qadhafi's 10,000 take sides in what it sees as an inforce itself, which does not wish to ternal Chadian affair for fear of setting a perilous precedent for other African disputes.

Such are the relations between the Chad government and the OAU, a Chad spokesman said, that the African group did not consult Mr. Goukouni before calling a meeting in Kenya next Habré, took advantage of the has month to discuss developments in this former French colony, which most of the main towns, including has been locked in civil war for one 70 miles east of here called most of its 20 years of independ-

In these arid lands, where it has Another impasse is military. Acnot rained for a year and where cording to Western diplomats,

Goukouni would deal with all the food and water are scarce, it seems none of the armies in the field is rebels except their leader, Mr. as if Libya's pullout has left a lega- strong enough to achieve victory.

Mr. Habre's men have shied from further advances; the illequipped and divided factions ostensibly gathered under the government banner have been unable to dislodge the rebels, who are estimated to number 4,000 and who are regarded as the superior Chadi-

an force. And the African force, its commanders say, has neither the men nor the agreement of the rebels to impose its will across the land.

The last fighting in Chad was in mid-December, when Mr. Habre's men routed a faction of govern-ment troops from Oum Hadjer. Since then, according to the OAU peace force here in Ati, there has been oo action. A third deadlock is between Mr.

Goukouni and Mr. Habré, who, Western sources and Chad government officials say, appear unlikely to agree to negonations in the near funire. A government spokesman in Ndjamena, the capital, 180 This tangled situation appears to suit Col. Qadhafi, who is to beit meets in Tripoli later this year.

Mr. Goukouni demanded the withdrawal of the Libyans in late October, and they pulled out with a speed that seemed designed to pawn chaos and thus provide justification for their initial intervention on Mr. Goukouni's side against Mr. Habre.

The OAU force is beset with problems. Initially, six countries offered troops, but three of them - Benin, Guinea and Togo have oot sent them, leaving Nigeria, Zaire and Senegal to form the units

Gen. Geoffrey Ejiga, the Nigeri-an commander, said in an interview in Ndjamena that he hoped that oext month's meeting in Nairobi would spur other African countries to offer soldiers so that the OAU army, whose numbers are now estimated at between 2,500 and 3,500, could be brought to its projected full strength of

Gen. Ejiga indicated that he did not envisage a change in the force's mandate, or an offensive against Mr. Habré.

"If we have to go to Abeche," he said, referring to the eastern town that is Mr. Habre's headquarters, "people have to cooperate with us. Without the cooperation, it won't work."

The Chad government spokes-man, Ahamad Alkhali Macka, questioned the general's approach. The president is oot satisfied with the neutral force," he said, calling the African soldiers by the name attached to them here. "When the Libyans came, there was peace, even if it was a Pax Libiana. There was pressure on us to make the Libyans leave. The French and the Americans did not believe Goukouni was strong enough to make the Libyans leave. But be did. Now the African force just folds its arms and puts its rifles at its feet. Why did they come? To stroll around like tourists?"

By Pax Libiana, Mr. Macka was alluding to Libya's willingness to take sides in factional fighting and

Qadhafi's men forced out of east ern settlements. In response to Mr Macka's argument, Gen. Ejigt said, "Our policy is not to ac

against any group." Mr. Habre is inhibited by vari ous factors. During Libya's time is Chad, Sudan gave him sanctuar and helped him harass Col Qadhafi's men. Mr. Goukoun went to Sudan, a pro-Westen country, last week and talked with President Gaafar Nimeiri, who Mr. Macka said, gave assurance that Khartoum would no longe support Mr. Habré, thus severing his access to a rear base and sup ply lines.

According to Western sources however, Mr. Habre had alread received substantial arms supplie from Egypt, channeled through Sudan, for the campaign agains Libya, and had been able to strengthen his arsenal with weap ons abandoned by the Libyans The heavy equipment cannot b moved without fuel, and the source es said Mr. Habre may not hav access to sufficient supplies.

U.S. High-Court Split Allows Free Spending In Presidential Drives

WASHINGTON -- A U.S. Supreme Court ruling has left political action committees and other "independent" political groups free to continue spending unlimited amounts in support of presidential candidates, at least for the time being. Such groups spent \$13.7 million in the 1980 campaign, al-

VOA Official Said to Quit After Memo

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Philip Nicolaides, the Voice of America official who called for the broadcasting agency to abandon its "tendeney toward mush" and engage in anti-Soviet propaganda, is leaving his post as deputy program direc-tor for commentary and news analysis, Voice sources said.

A spokesman for the agency's parent organization, the International Communication Agency, said Tuesday only that Mr. Nico-laides "has not formally left the Voice" and has been assigned, for oow, to working oo special projects for the communication agency's director, Charles Z. Wick.

However, sources at the Voice said Mr. Nicolaides bad been away from his office for more than a week and had told various coworkers he was leaving because the 'entrenched bureaucracy" was

unwilling to adapt to his ideas.

Mr. Nicolaides, a former Houstoo radio commentator who had worked in the campaigns of several conservative politicians, became the subject of controversy in November when The Washington Post published excerpts from a memorandum he had written outlining his views of the Voice's mis-

In the memo he said the network should "reverse the tendency toward mush that flowered in the previous administration," abandon the contention that it is "a journalistic enterprise of some sort" and function as: "a propaganda agen-cy" portraying the Soviet Union as "the last great predatory empire on

International Communication Agency officials said Tuesday that Mr. Nicolaides had been assigned by Mr. Wick to work on Project Truth, an effort coordinated by the agency to counter Soviet disinformation tactics against the United

Reagan.
The court split 4-4 Tuesday in a case that raised the question of whether the \$1,000 limit on "independent expenditures," set by Congress when it established public funding of presidential cam-paigns, violated the free-speech rights of would-be donors.

A special three-judge U.S. court ruled in 1980 that the limit was unconstitutional. The 4-4 split, with Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor not voting and the court issuing no opinion of its own, automatically upholds the lowercourt decision.

While the court's action has oo significance as a legal precedent in future cases, its practical impact may be considerable. Unless a renewed legal challenge to the independeot expenditures moves through the courts with unusual speed when the 1984 presidential campaign begins, it is likely that the independent groups will play as important s financial role in that campaign as they did in 1980.

Legal Limit

Presidential candidates who accept public funding — which amounted to \$29.4 million for each major party candidate in the 1980 general election — are barred by law from directly raising any additional money. That limit makes the independent expenditures especially important. Most of the expenditures are for oewspaper and televi-

In the 1980 campaign, the independent groups spent \$10.6 million urging Mr. Reagan's election. Less than \$28,000 was spent on behalf of President Jimmy Carter. Both the current national party chairmen, Richard Richards, the Republican, and Charles T. Manatt, the Democrat, have pub-bely assailed the role of independent expenditures.

Oklahoma Case

In other action, the Supreme Court overturned a sentence of death imposed by the state courts Oklahoma on a youth who was 16 when he murdered a state

The 5-4 ruling, in evoking mitigating factors in the case, sidestepped the underlying constitutional issue in the case - whether the Eighth Amendment, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment, ever permits the execu-tion of a juvenile offender.

The youth, Monty Lee Eddings, was running away from home when he shot and killed a highway patrolman who stopped the car he

Reagan Is Defensive On His Charity Record

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has reacted defensively to a suggestion that he does not give enough of his personal income to charity, claiming that he also gives money to individuals, which he cannot deduct from his taxes. While the president has been

urging wealthy Americans to con-tribute more of their income to charitable causes, Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, in 1980 made charitable contributions totaling \$3,089, or 1.4 percent of their adjusted gross income of \$227,968. In 1979, the only other year in which the Reagans made their tax returns public, charitable contributions were less than I percent of their income of \$515,878.

"I realize that some have noticed that there seemed to be a small percentage of deductions for worthwhile causes and that is true." Mr. Reagan said Tuesday at his first news conference of the year. "And I'm afraid it will be true this year, because I haven't changed my habits, but I also happen to be someone who believes in

tithing — the giving of a tenth."

Mr. Reagan, a millionaire, said he had "for a number of years done some of that giving in ways that are not tax-deductible with regard to individuals that are being helped." Aides said that on occasion Mr. Reagan has sent contributions to people who have written him letters containing hard-luck

Zia Meets With the Pope

VATICAN CITY - President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan was received in audience by Pope John Paul II on Wednesday. the final day of his visit to Italy.

But the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said that Mr. Reagan was not at-tempting lo claim that he gave away one-tenth of his income — or anything close to it - to private individuals.

Mr. Reagan traces his presently unpracticed belief in tithing back to a time 50 years ago when he was a student at Eureka College in Illinois, earning \$100 a month. He went to his minister at the college and asked whether he would satisfy the religious requirement of giv-ing a tithe if he sent \$10 each month to his brother, who had been working at n cement plant closed down by the Depression. Apart from this instance, Mr. Reagan has never claimed, so far as is known, to have actually contributed a tenth of his income to church or charitable causes.

Mr. Reagan was responding

Tuesday to a question about whether he planned to increase his charitable contributions "to set an example to the rich people of this country to do more for the poor." He said he planned to do this, hut not until next year.
In response to another personal

question, the president said be would be heatant to approve abor-tion even if his daughter had been raped. Allowing abortions for this purpose had proved to be "a gi-gantic loophole" in the abortion law he signed while governor of California in 1967, he said.

In fact, the loophole in the law had nothing to do with the provision permitting abortions in cases of rape. Most of the abortions performed under the law — a point correctly cited by Mr. Reagan many times in the past - came under another provision permitting abortions if a doctor says that a woman's mental health would be

endangered by having a baby.

Drinking Coffee While Pregnant Is Held to Be Harmless to Infant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Coffee drinking in pregnancy had no detectable ill effects on the unborn babies of more than 12,000 women whose cases were studied by scientists at Harvard University, according

to a report made public Tuesday.

The results seem to conflict with an advisory two years ago from the Food and Drug Administration suggesting that "prudent" women should reduce or eliminate caffeine intake in preg-

A spokesman for the drug agency said Tuesday that the original statement had not relied on epidemiological evidence to support the warning, but rather had grown out of concern about the findings of animal experiments that suggested that coffee might be harmful to the fetus.

The new report, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, said no relationship had been found between coffee drinking and low birth weight, abnormally short pregnancies or malforma-

tions among the babies of coffee drinkers. Over the years, coffee and caffeine have been blamed for all manner of adverse effects on health. But, after noting this, an editorial last year in The Lancet, the medical journal, said that moderate coffee drinking had not been definitively shown to cause any harm and that those who enjoyed it probably should continue.

A Peek at Power for Only \$1,000 Conservatives Sell White House 'Club' Memberships

By Howie Kurtz

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization, is raising money with a letter of endorsement from the leading presidential adviser, Edwin Meese 3d, and telling potential donors they can meet with top White House officials if they contribute at least \$1,000 to the group.

In a mailing that began last month, the nonprofit, tax-exempt foundation has asked 5,000 handpicked conservatives to join what it calls the President's Cluh" for "a series of meetings ... with the most senior members of the administration and Congress."

In exchange for a tax-deductible donation of \$1,000 or more, the foundation president, Edwin J. Feulner Jr., says in his fund-raising letter, "You will be provided with an access to Washington policy-makers which cannot be had at any price. I have oo doubt that you will find your membership fee returned to you many times over."

Called Vital Link

"Ed Meese told me that he is very anxious to see the President's Club get off the ground," Mr. Feulner says in a postscript. "I assured him that I would keep him informed of our progress. Please let me know that you accept your membership so that I can tell him as soon as possible."

In an accompanying letter on White House stationery, Mr. Meese tells Mr. Feulner that "I am enthusiastic about the establishment of the Herivital communication link "Standard Chuh." Calling it "a vital communications link" between the White House and those who support President Reagan, Mr. Meese says that "this administration will cooperate fully with your efforts."

Sheldoo S. Cohen, an attorney who was Internal Beauty Service Service and the Industry of the Industry o

administration, said be was distressed by the growing number of groups that are charging people for meetings and conferences with Washington officials. "They're selling access to important people for private gain." he said.

White House officials did not respond to requests for comment oo the Meese letter, J. Jack-son Walter, director of the Office of Government Ethics, said he wasn't aware of any law that would prevent Mr. Meese from lending his name to a private fund-raising effort.

Mr. Feulner said he and Mr. Meese are "old friends" and that Mr. Meese signed the letter, which probably was drafted by the foundation, at Mr. Feulner's request last October.

Mr. Feulner said up to 50 Heritage members would be invited to discuss general policy matters at two or more meetings in Washington each year. but that they would not lobby officials about spe-

President Lyndon B. Johnson had his own select group of \$1,000 contributors, which also was called the President's Club, but this was a Democratic campaign fund-raising group. Mr. Johnson came under criticism when his administration approved a construction project and dropped an an-titrust suit against two firms whose executives had given \$1,000 to his club.

Mr. Feulner said the Heritage Foundation raises 43 percent of its income hy sending out 2.5 million pieces of direct mail a year, which has yielded about 120,000 active contributors. The foundation plans to speed \$7.2 million this year on academic studies and publications to further its goal of "free enterprise, limited government and a strong national defense."

Leon Levine, an IRS spokesman, said that such "substantial" part of their activities to lohbying or influencing legislation but that defining the term "substantial" has been a difficult legal questioo.

lo his letter, Mr. Feulner says Mr. Meese becountry must be briefed oo the conservative program — firsthand, by top policy-makers — so they can fight the liberal tactics of distortion and propaganda being used against the president."

U.S. Dispute Over Russian's Visit: Security vs. Intellectual Freedom

Communist countries,

"We believe that the best inter-

ests of American science and tech-nology are served by open ex-ehanges of university research ac-

tivities and hope that the academy

will visibly support universities' position on this critical issue," Mr.

U.S. Stunt Mishap

Team, Pilot Says

Washington Past Service NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE,

Nev. - Air Force Capt. Dale Cooke, one of the two surviving

Thunderbird stunt pilots, said the

deaths of four of his comrades in a

not mean the death of the Thun-

Capt. Cooke said. "The show re-news a patriotic feeling. It is ex-

tremely important to our country."

He and Air Force spokesmen said

they had no idea how or wby the accident happened. A board of in-

quiry started its investigation

Force \$6.4 million a year, includ-

ing salaries for 69 enlisted men

and 11 officers, including the six

performing pilots. The future of the unit is uncertain. This year's

schedule, which was to begin in

The accident was the worst dis-

aster in the 29-year history of the Thunderbirds. When asked if it was worthwhile to risk lives like

this, Capt. Cooke said: "We don't

view it as risking our lives. Acci-

dents can happen everywhere ... I've done that maneuver [the 'line

abreast' loop] maybe 300 times. 1

fail to see any one facet of it that would be dangerous."

U.S. Aide's Body

To Be Sent Home

United Press International
PARIS — The body of Lt. Col.

Charles R. Ray, assistant U.S. mil-

itary attaché who was slain here

Monday, will be flown back to the

United States on Thursday, the U.S. Embassy said Wednesday.

body will be carried by a special U.S. Air Force jet. Ambassador

Evan Galbraith will accompany it

corpse to Le Bourget Airport. Af-ter a French Cabinet meeting

Wednesday, a government spokes-

man said ministers "coodemned this act of terrorism" and had sent

a message of condolence to Wash-

no fresh evidence about who was responsible for the killing, which

was carried out by a man de-scribed as a Middle Eastern type.

The holiday naus for the individual guest

The elegant Grand-Hotel

in the mountains

SUVRETTA HOUSE ST. MORITZ Iel. 012-311 31 Telex 7449 LE Méller, mgr

Police said Wednesday they had

An embassy official said the

March, is clearly imperiled.

The Thunderbirds cost the Air

"We have 8 million spectators,"

By Lee Dembart

LOS ANGELES — Stanford University and the Reagan admin-istration are locking horns over bow much should be told to a visiting Soviet scientist about unclassified robot technology, a controversy that pits intellectual freedom against the State Department's view of the national interest.

The president of the National Academy of Sciences, Frank Press, this week tentatively gave his support to Stanford, announcing that he would no longer distribute State Department rules on visiting Soviet scientists to host universities.

Mr. Press also asked the academy's governing board to take up the long-simmering dispute at its regular meeting next month. The academy, a private institution, is sponsoring a four-university tour for the Soviet scientist, Nikolai V. Umnov, as part of regular exchanges with the Soviet Academy

lo addition to the restrictions of Should Not Finish what Mr. Umnov may see at universities, the State Department said that he should not be allowed to visit industrial plants.

The State Department is reluc-tant to touch off a diplomatic tiff by denying a visa to Mr. Umnov, who is scheduled to make a threemonth visit this spring. However, a State Department official said Tuesday that if Stanford refused to training accident Monday should comply with the restrictions, the trip would be rescheduled to keep

Mr. Umnov from going there.

"We are hoping the academy will restructure his schedule so that Stanford is not involved and he will not go to Stanford." said Anita Stockman, a State Department information officer.

Reading from a prepared statement, Mrs. Stockman said that the department was concerned about "possible technology transfer risks," meaning that Mr. Umnov would learn important things about technological progress that would help the Soviet Union and hurt the United States.

The department decided that the program was acceptable only if the Soviet scientist limited his study to the mechanical theory of robotic locomotion and if he were given no access to control units or programming techniques," she

The issue of limiting access to visiting Soviet and Chinese scholars was addressed nearly a year ago hy five university presidents

IRS Chief Seeks To Double Audits, Reduce Appeals

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Twice as many taxpayers can expect to be audited this tax year, and they will find Internal Revenue Service officials less inclined to bargain than to go to court over appeals, the head of the service says.

Speaking Tuesaday to the Los Angeles chapter of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants, IRS Commissioner Roscoe L. Egger Jr. said he be-lieves 35 percent of all tax returns should be andited rather than the current g percent.

He conceded that manpower was not available to audit the returns he feels warrant it, but added. "In the next two years we should see the level of audits at least double." He said he boped the move would dissuade tax cheaters and ferret out more questionable tax shelters.

ionable tax shelters.

Mr. Egger, appointed to the post last year by President Reagan, also announced an organizational change designed to reduce the number of persons who try to bargain rather than go to tax court. He said the agency's appeals division was being brought under the office of the general counsel. "Too often, the counsel and appeals went to different directions on the same case," he said.

including Donald Kennedy of Stanford, Marvin L. Goldberger of the California Institute of Tech-Mr. Lieberman said that Mr. Press' decision to suspend his transmission of State Department nology and David S. Saxon of the restrictions was "a step in the right University of California, who expressed "grave concern" over the Mr. Press was oot available for government's actions in similar cases involving scientists from

an interview Tuesday, but a spokesman for the academy, Howard Lewis, said that the restriction Last week, Stanford's vice provost, Gerald J. Lieberman, officially notified the National Academy that Mr. Press "found the most ouerous was the one asking bost institutions to avoid discussing reof Sciences thal it would not ac-cept the department's restrictions search that had not yet been published but which was intended for and that it could not police Mr. publication."
In a statement distributed by Umnov's activities on or off cam-

Stanford, Bernard Roth, a professor in the mechanical engineering department, is quoted as saying, "Walking machines are a subspecialty of rohotics. The Soviet Union did a lot of pioneering work in the field. Guys in the U.S. who know something about it learned from the Russians — and freely admit it.

"I don't think anybody will win

a war on the basis of those ma-chines," Mr. Roth said. "It's certainly not of critical national-inter-

Bush Accepts Bid to Talk To AFL-CIO No Invitation Sent

To Labor Secretary

WASHINGTON - Vice President Bush has accepted an invita-tion from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to address the federation's midwinter executive council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., according to White House of-

The invitation marks a political success for Mr. Bush, who last December was drafted by President Reagan to belp smonth the admin-istration's ruffled relations with organized labor.

Mr. Reagan had also asked Lawill Reagan had also asked La-bor Secretary Raymond J. Dono-van to help in "starting over" on the administration's approach to labor unions. Mr. Donovan said last week that he has followed that directive, but be apparently has not impressed the AFL-CIO's leaders, who often have criticized his performance in office.

'A Good Assumption'

No invitation has been sent to Mr. Donovan to attend the week-long meeting, which will begin Feb. 15, said Rex Hardesty, a federatioo spokesman. Murray Seeger, Mr. Kirkland's chief spokesman, said that invitations are still going out, including some to other administration officials, but he said "it's a good assump-tion" that Mr. Dooovan will oot get one.

Mr. Donovan was invited last year, but he angered federation of-ficials hy announcing afterward that at least half the 35-member council supported the administratioo's ecocomic program, which the council had unanimously rejected a day before his arrival. Mr. Donovan said that he had been misunderstood.

Canada-EEC Feud Strands Trawlers

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland -A dispute over carrying out a 6-year fishing pact with the Europe-an Economic Community has left eight West German trawlers stranded in Newfoundland with no resolution in sight.

The part, signed three weeks ago, was to have increased the number of fish the EEC nations were permitted to take from Canadian waters while lowering Common Market tariffs on fish pur-

chased from Canadian processors.

But, a federal fisheries official complained Tuesday, "Instead of simply lowering tariffs, they have assigned import quotas to different countries." Canada has responded with an embargo on the issuing of any further licenses for EEC fishing vessels to work Canadian wa-



Cao Van Vien being decorated by Gen. William C. Westmoreland in 1967 for his gallantry in action during the Vietnam War.

Top Vietnam General Becomes U.S. Citizen

By Philip Smith

ington Post Service WASHINGTON — Years ago he was Gen. Cao Van Vien, the man who ran the Army of the Republic of Vietnam during its final traumatic 11 years, defended Saigon during the Tet Offensive and stood on countless reviewing stands with the highest U.S. military brass.

This week Mr. Vien stood, unooticed, beside his wife in a crowd-ed courtroom in Alexandria, Va., as they and 63 others became naturalized citizens of the country that ooce poured lives and millions of dollars into trying to save the

"He was absolutely a key fig-ure" in the years of U.S. involve-ment in Vietnam, said Robert Komer, the former chief U.S. adviser on pacification of the Vietoamese countryside. "He was ener-getic, hard-working, very low-pro-file and self-effacing."

Since he moved to Washington his manner has remained the same, so much so that Mr. Komer was unaware until recently that Mr. Vien - who once conferred coostantly with the likes of Creighton W. Abrams and William C. Westmoreland, the senior U.S. commanders in Vietnam — was living only a few miles away in Falls Church, Va.

No Comment

Mr. Vien left Monday's ceremony in U.S. District Court holding his citizenship certificate and politely but firmly declining to be interviewed. "No comment," he said.
"I still have many enemies."

If you lived through what IMr. Vien] must have lived through, especially after the Americans left" Vietnam, Mr. Komer said, "it's

bound to have a traumatic effect." "He often said, "We did the very best we could, we worked hard at it," said retired Gen. William E. Potts, who knew Mr. Vien in Viet-oam. "He said. 'We shared in the victories and successes and we must share in the things that went

Mr. Potts, now an employee of Geoeral Research Corp. in the writing of a \$1-million, three-year history project for the Army in which former Indochinese military officers, including Mr. Vien, were paid up to \$1,500 a month to record their views of the Vietnam

The Final Collapse'

Lt. Col. Adrian Traas of the Army Center for Military History said that Mr. Vien's contribution, "The Final Collapse," will be published in a few months. It will be issued in book form throughout the Army and will be available to the public through the Govern-ment Printing Office, Col. Traas

Mr. Vien was wounded in com-bat as a colonel in 1964, reportedly a time when few senior South Vietnamese officers saw action on the hattlefield. The same year he was made chief of the South Vietnamese joint general staff. For the next decade he commanded the country's armed forces, leaving in 1975 as the enemy was entering

On Monday, Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. congratulated the group of new Americans, including about a dozen Vietnamese. "Like an adopted child who learns he has been chosen hy his new parents,"
Judge Bryan said, "this country delights in being chosen by you for citizenship.

Beorge Town, busy capitol of the Cayman Islands

GRAND CAYMAN IS THE SECOND FASTEST GROWING REAL ESTATE MARKET IN THE WORLD

Real estate is booming alt around tha world. It's still tha prime inttation hedge, and even in the fast moving world of gold, commodities and equities, most major personal fortunes rest firmly on a foun-

ation of wise real estate investment.

Everyone is aware of the extraordinary appreciation of land and houses in the United Kingdom, United Stetes, and Western Europe, but the small British Crown Colony of Hong Kong wina the prize for the highest and fastest appreciating real estate in the world. An even smaller British Crown Colony, the Cayman Islands, In the sunny

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ably continue to stay ahead, since thara is only a limited supply and

An investment in North Sound Estates is both financially and personally satisfying It makes good investment sense to purchase "one of a kind" ree

estate that can't be dupticated. The quarter acre canal-front homesites at North Sound Estates are unique in the Cayman Islands. Each homesite has 100 leet of frontage on a deep, wide canal leading to Cayman's sheltered North Sound and the Blua Caribbean Sea. Tha homesites are 100 feet in depth. making a total of 10,000 square feet. Several years ago the Cayman Islands Planning Board decided not to issue any further dredging permits for canal developments. Dredging tends to stir up fine silt which, in furn, can damage the living coral reefs. This action leaves North Sound Estates as the only tirst class

canal development on Grand Cayman . . . a "one of a kind" invest-

While investment in Cayman Islands real estate can be financially rewarding, there is a real personal satisfaction in owning a small piece of these beautiful islands. At North Sound Estates you can build your dream home. There are already over 20 houses. Electricity

and telephona service are installed. This is a growing community with many new houses getting started. There are opportunities for gardening and every homeownar can have coconut palms and breadfruit, avocado, banana, papaya and lime trees in his yard.

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A North Sound Estates canal-front homesite is reasonably priced at U.S. \$29,500, and can be purchased for just U.S. \$507.74 a month with a one year money back

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fundable for 60 days.

This offar is made entirely by mail and from our office in Grand Cayman, so no salesman with call upon you. However, we urge you to act tast, since there is a strictly limited number of homesites and they will be assigned on a lirst come basis.

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Please sa Islands ar	end me a copy ol your informati nd North Sound Estates.	on kit about the Caymar

Address

Page 4 Taursday, January 21, 1982 *

Leadership or Popularity

What is it that people who are not Ronald Reagan's natural-born constituents are asking of the president these days? That he become a liberal? That he retroactively endorse all the thinking of the government that his own displaced last year? To some extent this does seem to be the wish of certain common scolds among us who have taken out after the president. Ronald Reagan, they complain, is not Teddy Kennedy or even Jimmy Carter. The interesting and consequential fact from Mr. Reagan's point of view, however, is that many of his genuine, longtime supporters think that he has turned into both.

If you read the conservative journals and pay attention to the current conservative dia-logue, you will get the idea. There is a feeling of betrayal in the air. People who had a settled view on certain issues, say Eastern Europe or disarmament or Taiwan, and who were secure in the belief that these were the same as Mr. Reagan's views, are raising hell about his policies. The absence of Messrs. Allen and Nofziger from the White House is not likely to reassure them. It is true, as the mollifying response goes, that Mr. Allen's replacement, William Clark, is also a man of the right; but he is not, like Richard Allen, a man associated over the years with the development of certain conservative foreign policy ideas in precisely the realms the new critics are worried about. And now there is this: talk of an actual increase in taxes or of a \$100-billion-plus deficit - or both - emanating from their man.

So Mr. Reagan is at that familiar point in office when a president is compelled to face the truth that many of his pre-election ideas and pledges, no matter how earnestly arrived at, don't add up to the policy prescription he had hoped for. Some of his techniques don't work. Some of his ideas are impractical. Others are wrong. And still others take more time than he had supposed. All this sets off the opposition critics and the disappointed faithful, and the press loves it, and the sense of presidential isolation and besiegement grows. It is in dealing with this particular condition, which is endemic to the second year, that a president makes one of his most fateful series of choices, either demonstrating

his real authority or kicking it away.
What are the ways to fail? One is to try to meet and disprove all the criticisms from every side, as Jimmy Carter sometimes seemed to try to do; to claim to be, impossibly, on the side of everything. The sorry IRS taxbreak episode may have cumulatively created this impression of Mr. Reagan, eventually leaving everybody mad; but the technique is not typical of the administration. More typical, at least at the edges of the White House and among some of the displeased Reagan faithful, is the scapegoat-search approach. Thus, increasingly one hears about how the

These times, President Reagan suggests, de-

mand The Washington Post. At his news

conference Tuesday, when he was asked what

he had to say to blacks suffering exceptional-

ly high unemployment, he answered: Look at

the want ads. He had counted the pages of

them in the local paper, he said. "In this time

of great unemployment there were 24 full

pages of classified ads of employers looking

for employees. What we need is to make

more people qualified to go and apply for

those jobs, and we're going to do everything we can in that regard."

want ads and looking back over the adminis-

tration's first budget, we are left puzzled

about both presidential propositions - help

One question arose right off. Are there as

many jobs going begging as Mr. Reagan sug-

gests? Yes, there are six ads for janitors and

47 for child care ("Eng. spkg, non-smoker").

But much of the section consists of big ads

asking for slightly more skill: cellular immu-

nologists, top business school graduates, psychiatric nurses, "photogrammetrists with two

to ten years experience." There are two col-

umns of ads looking for legal secretaries,

How many recently unemployed auto

workers does Mr. Reagan think can jump at

the chance to become cellular immunologists

- even if they are willing to move to Wash-

ington? There are jobs in the want ads, but

not very many. Fortune magazine looked

into the subject in a 1978 article, "Jobs and

Want Ads: A Look Behind the Words."

nine columns for programmers.

wanted and the help he has offered.

After looking through The Post's Sunday

nent government and the Bush campaign are subverting the administration, distorting the choices the president believes he has, keeping the truth from him, and so forth. The people who push this line never seem to realize how damaging its implications are to the president they are trying to protect. We noted with interest that Mr. Reagan, presumably knowing this, was very firm this week in asserting that no one had kept him in the dark on the IRS regulation barring segregated schools from tax exemption.

The IRS regulation affair brings to mind a final no-win technique for dealing with the disillusion and impatience and bellicosity that sometimes seem to engulf a president as he goes into his second year. It is to try to "buy" peace with one's disaffected constituents by tossing them victories on the socalled lesser issues - in this case, court and social equity issues that don't seem to cost much in the large daily march of political and economie events. Generally, this method tends to appease the most destructive and ungenerous instincts of a constituency for the sake of buying a little calm concerning their more cosmic disappointments. Was that what the IRS affair was about? We don't know. We raise it as a grisly possibility along with the possibility, rather remote it seems to us, that Mr. Reagan might also repair to the

savage-the-critics approach. All these tempting but unworthy responses, we note, have been tried out in recent years by a variety of administrations whose fortunes were made worse, not better, because of them. Most don't seem to be responses characteristic of the Reagan temperament. But the president's alternatives are certainly neither restful nor easy. They require a president willing to stand firm, as he did with the air controllers, or move, as he did with his remarkable initiative on theater nuclear forces, on the basis of real firsthand engagement in the issues. Then he needs to be prepared to stand up and take the heat.

Mr. Reagan does not have a good economie hand, to put it mildly. Nor does he have especially helpful allies or enemies abroad. Congressional leaders in his own party are getting fractious. Others in the states and cities believe he has made some big mistakes. And he has. Does he have the strength of character and purpose to rectify these mistakes? Can he turn his "communicator's" talent to establishing his authority in bad times? Can he really lead his followers, as distinct from making excuses to them or appeasing them at someone else's expense? The president will have to lose more popularity finally to gain his authority. This is the year in which we will find out more than whether Mr. Reagan is nice. We will find out if he knows how to be president.

The president acknowledged the mismatch.

problem, promising to help people qualify

for the jobs that exist. Perhaps he has in

mind some splendid new job training program, to be unveiled next week in his 1983

budget. But what he has already done in the

way of job training is not hard to summarize.

reduced, or eliminated altogether. The Unit-

20,000 of its 30,000 employees. The Compre-

hensive Employment and Training Act pro-

grams were chopped from \$4.8 billion to \$3

billion. A tiny experimental program of \$3.8

million, to help retrain unemployed auto

Even if Mr. Reagan has had a change of

heart, it would take nearly \$2 billion just to

recoup last year's cuts. And there are now

He observed that there are a million more

people now working than there were just be-

fore he took office. That was an error, and a

big one. Compared with December, 1980,

there are about 100,000 fewer people working, and unemployment is up 1.7 million.

the classified columns. But for most, the help

wanted cannot come from reading the paper.

It must come from Washington.

Some will surely find new jobs by combing

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Big programs and small have been sharply

ed States Employment Service has lost about .

ing vainly for work.

He has emasculated it.

workers, was wiped out.

many more unemployed.



Kissinger Attacks the Reagan Foreign Policy

By Henry A. Kissinger

The writer, who was secretary of state from 1973 to 1977 after being assistant to the president for national security affairs since 1969, is professor of international relations at Georgetown University in Washington. This is the first of two articles.

cause of Western difficulties.

WASHINGTON — Every administration enters office determined to change the world. Sooner or later — sooner, if it is fortunate — it is forced to reconsider its assumptions and procedures.

It is the making of the administration if it is prepared to examine itself

seriously and to draw the necessary conclusions. If that test is failed, if energy is expended on rationalizing the status quo, mounting crises and disarray are inevitable.

In that sense, the grace period for the Reagan administration ended on Dec. 13 when tanks took over the streets in Poland.

During the months before the 1980 election, I campaigned for Ronald Reagan, convinced that a change was in the overwhelming national in-terest. I continue to believe that the administration embodies the best chance for free peoples, that its success is of vital importance for our country and those who depend on it. And yet it is precisely its friends who have a duty to warn when a crisis like Poland reveals fissures and

uncertainties that, if long continued, may become unmanageable.

It took four weeks after martial law was declared in Poland before the foreign ministers of NATO managed to assemble in council to consider a "response." Thousands of Solidarity leaders were meanwhile shivering in concentration camps; scores of intellectuals had been arrested; strikes had been broken; freedom-loving Poles who looked West saw dithering procrastination, sophisticated justifications for impotence, or rhetoric incapable of rising to serious action. And when the ministers at last met, the alliance expressed regret about Soviet complicity but then responded

with a non sequitur — that action should be postponed.

The emptiness of the Western reaction to Poland has consequences far beyond the tragedy of the Polish people. It underlines and compounds the disarray of the Western alliance. It symbolizes the lack of consensus on what constitutes security, and the near panic in the face of Soviet military power. East-West diplomacy, which should reflect a balance between strength and conciliation, is in danger of turning into a safety valve by which the Soviets mitigate the impact of their aggressions. Trade and economic relationships originally conceived as incentives for Soviet restraint are becoming instruments of potential Soviet blackmail used not by us but against us.

Today, the West seems clearly less prepared than Moscow is to inter-

A Divorce That Reagan Ought to Have Avoided

By James Reston

attack on the administration's con-

duct of foreign policy, and has in effect separated himself from the leaders of his own party with a public bill of divorcement.

All this is understandable but

regrettable, and was probably avoidable.

A Symbol

that he is no longer at the State Department or in the White

House. He knows better than

Reagan how many enemies he has

in the press, Congress and the universities. Therefore, he understands why he was rejected by the president. What I think he doesn't

understand is why nobody in the

administration was even interested

in talking to him seriously and pri-

It is not at all clear that his criti-

cisms are entirely right. If the Reagan administration had sum-

moned the allies to declare Poland

in bankruptcy, and cut off all high-

level contacts with Moscow includ-

ing the nuclear arms talks in Gene-

va and the grain shipments to the

Soviet Union, and suggested that

Henry should negotiate this propo-

sition — the chances are that there would have been a crisis of major

cal point. On foreign policy, Reagan needs all the help he can get, and he has a lot of help avail-

able to him from many leaders of both the Republican and the Dem-

ocratic Parties, including Henry

problem: Reagan could get a lot of help in Washington, for be has

many potential supporters he has

just forgotten to remember. 01982, The New York Time

Kissinger is only a symbol of the

vately about his own concerns.

He is no doubt disappointed

WASHINGTON — Former
Secretary of State Henry
Kissinger has published in the pages of The New York Times and

more objective, who reject his suggestions about what should be done about the Polish crisis.

Kissinger has launched a major Help Wanted, Yes Indeed Wholly apart from mismatches, it found that other major newspapers of the world a really tough criticism of U.S. and NATO foreign policy. a seeming abundance of help-wanted ads in a sample city "was actually puny" compared with the number of people who were search-

He hesitated to do so for a long time, but the Polish crisis, and the reaction to it by the Reagan administration and the Western allics, apparently alarmed and per-suaded him to express in public what had troubled him in private for months: that maybe the United States was getting into deep trou-ble. He decided to speak out, even if this meant an open break with President Reagan and the Repub-

lican Party.

Kissinger writes: "Freedom-loving Poles who looked West saw dithering procrastination, sophisti-cated justification for impotence, rhetoric incapable of rising to serious action ... The emptiness of the Western reaction to Poland underlines and compounds the disarray of the Western alliance."

Rejected

Obviously, this public attack by Kissinger on the Reagan adminis-tration and the NATO alliance has iritated Washington, including Kissinger's old buddies in the State Department, who admire him but think his criticism is unfair. There is a tendency to believe that he is sore because he was identified with Richard Nixon, Vietnam and Watergate.

Also, he was an agent of Nelson Rockefeller, no friend of Republican conservatives. He was even rejected by his liberal colleagues in the universities, some of whom thought he was wrong on policy and many of whom were envious of his position at the State Department and the White House.

-Letters-

In addition there are others.

Nine, Nein and No

Re Andy MacElhone's offer of a case of champagne for a good pho-netic transliteration of the address of his Munich Harry's Bar (IHT, Dec. 4): He'd be better off drinking it himself. It can't be done. Foul Ken Tourm Shtrosser Noin? Ock, Nine, Dass Gate Nicked.

Older Mothers

Poioers, France.

support. On the other hand, statesmen are ultimately judged not by their contemplation of dilemmas but by their ability to conceive alternatives. From the first day of the repression in Poland, arguments for inaction have cascaded forth — and, if we are truthful with ourselves, not only from Europe. At first we were warned that we must not respond too

rupt these relationships. It would be some small comfort if this state of

affairs could be laid exclusively to European hesitations. Europe's leaders have little to be proud of. But neither have we put forward a clear signal. European fecklessness is becoming an alibi. It is not the sole

Events in Poland no doubt presented the West with a searing dilem-

ma. We had no military option and it would have been wrong to conduct ourselves as if we had. The West has been understandably reluctant to

encourage the Polish people into open resistance that we would not then

vigorously or history would blame us if the Polish people decided to resist. It was also said that the West's response should be a measured one in order not to destroy the possibility of eventual tolerance for some diversity held out by the early proclamations of the Polish military government. enument. Then restraint was urged to remove the incentive for Soviet intervention. Next we heard that our allies must not be driven into neutralism by rash American actions. In any event, it was said, Poland had been conceded to the Soviets by the Yalta agreement, which was lepitimized by the Helsinki accords.

America Faces a Conceptual Breakdown

And now we bear that despite the flagrant violation of the Helsinki accords, all high-level diplomatic contacts must continue and indeed be intensified. The worse the crisis, so the argument runs, the more important such contacts are — even a meeting of the Soviet and American foreign ministers, even a summit conference.

These arguments reflect an odd coalition of extremist views between those who want to do nothing and those who argue that unless one does everything it is better to do nothing. In a deeper sense, we face a conceptual breakdown. Once the Polish Army was unleashed, it should have been clear that Solidarity, as it had developed, would be crushed unless a decisive reaction by the West imposed the need for a reconsideration.

All the time-wasting indecision - all the threats of action unless conditions eased — missed the two principal points. First, time was on the Soviet side. The longer martial law lasted, the more likely was the collapse of resistance; conditions would ease visibly because opposition had been smashed. Second, the only chance of saving anything would have been a Western reaction so immediate, so clear, so beyond ribetoric, so strong - and at the same time leaving open a road for negotiation - as to have given some pause to the Soviet Union and raised some thought these prospects vanished completely when the West carefully rehearsed reasons why nothing should be done and so tacitly, if unintentionally, colluded with the martial law.

The fear of allied reaction to a more resolute policy seems to me similarly unwarranted. No doubt our allies expressed their unhappiness from the beginning about any effort to make the Soviets pay a heavy price. But I would argue that we were in a better position to challenge our allies over Poland, with respect to which I suspect European publics are more clear-sighted than their governments, than over the Middle East or Central America, which will be the next objects of contention. And, in the end, it is we who must lead in this alliance. We have a duty to make clear that restraint must be mutual. We must defend the policy of coexistence by defining not only its possibilities but also its limits. If we equate policy with a consensus of the fearful, we encourage the sense of impotence that breeds pacificism. Moderation is a virtue only in those who are thought to have an alternative.

Diplomacy Is the Executive's Business

As for Yalta and Helsinki, there is something self-destructive, almost masochistic, in the West's penchant to sell itself short. Yalta did consign Poland to the Soviet sphere of influence, but it also provided for free elections in Poland — quite the opposite of what is now happening. Helsinki accepted the principle that existing frontiers in Europe would not be changed by force — hardly relevant to the situation in Poland. But it also established international standards on human rights — standards that are being flouted daily.

The problem of economic sanctions is difficult, but not as maddeningly so as the West's response seemed to suggest. And the West had readily at hand an instrument even more significant than trade — Poland's colossal debt to Western banks, and its admitted need for \$1.5 billion of new capital from the West every quarter in 1982 just to stay afloat.

And this — unlike trade embargoes, which almost daily pose questions about whether and how long they should be continued — requires only a single decision. Yet the sixth week of the crisis finds us still without a common policy on whether the allied governments will permit our private financial institutions to administer those essential transfusions of Western savings into the Polish economy.

Whatever can be said about the difficulty of economic sanctions does

not apply to diplomatic intercourse, however. Here the decision whether to proceed is in executive control; no congressional action is required. No private interests are at stake. Allied involvement in our bilateral dealings is at a minimum.

How then is one to reconcile the assertion that the Soviet Union is to blame for the suppression of Poland's freedoms with our continued par-ticipation in the Madrid Conference on the very Helsinki agreements that are violated so unterly in Poland? What is the compulsion to promote a Brezhnev-Reagan summit in these circumstances? What are our allies - and other interested parties, for that matter - to make of the simultaneous pursuit of sanctions and high-level talks?

We scarcely need Madrid to castigate the Soviet Union; Washington and the United Nations would serve the purpose equally well and less embarrassingly. Foreign ministers' and summit meetings can be useful, but not when their preparation goes blithely ahead — and is even accelerated — at the very moment that the first buds of freedom are being crushed in Central Europe. It cannot be national policy that we multiply high-level contacts during crises caused by the Soviet Union unless we want to give the Soviets an incentive to produce more crises.

I criticize with reluctance a foreign policy produced in part by so many friends and former comrades of difficult battles. They and their colleagues retain my full confidence. I applaud their dedication to a policy of coexistence. But they will not achieve this goal unless they devise penalties for intransigence together with incentives for modera-tion. Peace, to be meaningful or lasting, must ultimately reflect not only an accommodation but a sense of justice. 01982, The New York Times.

Ominous First Year Of Doubts

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - The first W year of the Reagan presidency has been a mixture of gallantry and gaucherie, of talent and tawdriness, of accomplishment and embarrassment the likes of which we have rarely seen.

In his first 12 months in office; Ronald Reagan steered through Congress an economic program reversing 50 years of previous his-tory and the handiwork of two historically giant predecessors. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyn-

don B. Johnson.

He did that without the full partisan control of Congress that they enjoyed. He did it by being a man of conviction, courage and stead of the party qualities he fastness — the very qualities be showed so clearly in the aftermath of the attempt on his life. He had the firmness to insist that curbing inflation was not only

an economic necessity but a politi-cal and moral imperative. For he understood from his months of campaigning among the people that inflation was groding something much more important than the value of the dollar.

It was croding a vital part of the American value system — the be-lief that if you work hard, spend sensibly and put a little bit aside, you can achieve a better life for yourself and provide greater op-portunities for your children. The economic prosperity and social stability of American society rest

on this proposition.

He forced Congress, the bureaucracy and the interest groups to abandon their habits of wasteful spending. And the reward, coinci-dentally or not, has been the sig-nificant abatement of inflation and the fears that it spawned.

Doubts

But if Reagan was the first president since Johnson to accomplish his most important first-year goals, he is also the first since Warren Harding to end his first year with substantial and growing doubts that be is the master of his own mind and his own Job.

Indeed, as the year drew on, and the phrases honed in months of campaigning became less and less useful in defining and deciding the policy choices facing government, the sense of uncertainty about his

grasp of policy grew apace.
In domestic affairs, this uncertainty has been unhealthy. Too many people are beginning to see that Ronald Reagan's mind is not the source of instruction and direction for his government, but the prize over which the active contestants for power in the White House and the Cabinet wage increasingly open warfare.
To hear him speak extempora-

neously on domestic policy is to hold your breath in nervous anticipadon of the unknown. Too often. the thoughts he expresses have had a to be corrected or reinterpreted by people who ought to be his subordinates, not his mentors.

And, increasingly, as the year progressed, it has become clear that the president's concept of domestic policy leaves little room for the fundamental American value of fairness. It is not simply that the cost of curbing inflation has been much higher than Reagan advertised, whether measured in unemployment, deficits or interest-rates. He may be forgiven, for economic forces are powerful enough to defy anyone's effort.

What is harder to accept is that at the same time that he was delibcrately tilting economic policy toward the rich and powerful through massively regressive tax cuts, he was removing government assistance from some of the most . needy and powerless.

Meanness

The moral meanness of the Reagan administration has been evidenced constantly: in its indifference to civil rights for blacks or equal rights for women; in its at-tack on legal services for the poor, and in the president's cruel remark that those who cannot find good jobs or schools or services v they live should "vote with their feet" and move on.

Even when the Reagan administration recently decided to distrib-ute cheese to the poor, bringing on scenes of Depression-era soup kitchens in the national capital, it did so not from a desire to relieve hunger but from a desire to cut government storage costs. I spent the other evening listen-

ing to a group of Episcopal ministers from urban parishes talk about the frustration and growing desperation of their neighborhoods. There, the recession is a depression and it has lasted for much more than six months.

more than six months.

They could see, after some reflection, that Reagan had achieved

The standard months important a politically and morally important objective in relieving working-class and middle-class fears of the cancer of inflation.

But if the Reagan program allows the middle class to gain its security only by feeding the greed of the rich and adding to the pain of the poor, it will be a dubious achievement — as equivocal as his presidency seems at the end of its

first year.
0/982, The Washington Past.

A year ago today when Mr. Reagan came

Waning Confidence in Reagan

to town he was riding high. A year later it is largely the failure of "Reaganomics" that is losing him public confidence. In foreign affairs the administration has clearly still not

got its act together. Although Mr. Reagan's instincts often prove good, there has been a lack of consistency and planning. So often problems in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East only appear to be tackled when they reach a crisis level.

- From The Daily Telegraph (London).

Jan. 21: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

Other Opinion

1907: Uses for the Navy

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Shortsighted, cheeseparing demagogues frequently - too frequently - ask: What is the use of a big navy except for purposes of war? Rear Admiral Evans has just supplied a practical answer. But for his promptitude and the ships of the American squadron under his command, succor for the survivors of the Kingston, Jamaica, earthquake disaster would not have been forthcoming so quickly. Owing to the withdrawal of British naval forces from the West Indies for reasons of economy, not a British ship was near to help British subjects. And American sailors were the first to relieve the sufferings of the survivors of the San Francisco catastrophe."

1932: Trouble in Liberia

GENEVA -- Liberia, the country established as a free home for former American slaves, is a veritable powder barrel that may explode at any moment, according to confidential reports reaching the League of Nations council. Reports of the burning of native villages as reprisal for testimony to League officials who were investigating slavery conditions also describe the smoldering hatred among the tribal chiefs of the hinterland. It is feared that it may flare up in a sudden massacre of the handful of American Negroes controlling the government in Monro-via. The country has 350 miles of coastline, with a total population of 2.5 million, of which American Negroes number only 15,000.

SUSAN H. LLEWELLYN.

Concerning "The New Mothers" (IHT, Dec. 8), I am a little surprised that the statistics you quote stop at age 39. My 51-year-old German girlfriend (I'm 46) is currently five months pregnant with our baby, and her doctor is fully satisfied with her progress.

KEN ARMSTRONG.

proportions in the alliance, even Herald Tibune more than the present one. Yet it is not clear why Kissinger and the White House need a public row with one another at this criti-

John Hay Whitney Chairman

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

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meetings in bedrooms; as I have

since found that theory nowhere confirmed (though it would partly explain the shock-horror reaction

of "La Ronde's" first audicoces) 1

begin to think perhaps I was giving

Schnitzler the benefit of too much

doubt. But if this is not a pioneer-

ing study of the transmission of VD, it is very hard to think of any

other alibi for its current multiple

stagings and oot even a strong

RSC cast (Richard Pasco as the

poet Barbara Leigh-Hunt as the

actress. Tony Church as the bus-

band and Janine Duvitski as the

parlor maid) can bring these thin,

fleeting, repetitive sketches from

the Vienna backwoods in anything

Meanwhile at the Young Vic,

Denise Coffey has bad the splen-

did idea of assembling some short plays by John Mortimer into an

evening dedicated to the dramatist who, though a contemporary of

Pinter and Osborne and dramati-

cally not much less notable, has al-ways suffered from the old English

distrust of multifaceted talents.

The fact that Mortimer is as good

on his feet at the Old Bailey as a

Queen's Chunsel, or adapting "Brideshead" for television, has al-

ways meant that he was somehow

but the shakiest kind of life.





Understanding the Parthenon requires visits to the Elgin Marbles in London (right) as well as to the Parthenon to see their original location on the pediments.

The Puzzle of the Parthenon: Putting Together the Pieces

By John Russell
New York Times Service

ONE OF the oddest, oldest and most controversial facts about European travel is that if you want to understand the Parthenon in Athens you simply have to stop off in London on the way.

The reason for this is that the Parthenon - the temple of Athena on the Acropolis is a sculptural achievement, as much as an architectural one, and that since the begin-ning of the 19th century many of the most important sculptures from the Parthenon have been in the British Museum. They have never looked quite comfortable there. The light is wrong, the rooms are wrong. But there they are; and whereas many of the sculptures that stayed on in Athens have suffered terribly from neglect, from wind and weather, and more recently from industrial pollucion, the Elgin Marbles — the name by which they are universally known - are relatively in very good shape.

Others Took Pieces

The seventh Earl of Elgin was the British minister to Turkey in the first years of the 19th century, when Athens was a Turkish fiel. Unlike many of the people who had been picking away at the Parthenon for years, he was neither a vandal nor a crook. He was an experienced diplomat and a man of taste and good judgment. In 1801 he got permission from the Turks to remove some of the sculptures from the Parthenon and take them to England. He paid for them with his own money, he got them back to London and he sold them (not at a profit) to the British Museum. It is therefore in London, as well as in Athens, that one of the supreme achievements of Greece in the fifth century B.C. must be studied.

People had been taking sculptures from the Parthenon since the early Christian era. Isolated pieces can be found to this day in French and German museums, Nor had the Athenians been above taking a piece or two to ornament their own houses. It was not until 1822, when the Greeks won their independence, that the Parthenon became a matter for serious scientific study.

Even so, Lord Elgin's actions were very badly regarded — not least, by his own countrymen. One traveler claimed that the huge rectangular slabs had been so clumsily cut away that large pieces of the surrounding masonry came away with them. Another said that the removal of the sculptures had been "in opposition not only to every feeling of taste, but to every sentiment of justice and humanity."

Meanwhile the sculptures settled in as an accepted part of the British Museum. The huge building — itself a masterpiece of Greek Revival architecture — became known as a place in which classical Greek sculpture could be examined at leisure. Artists came from all over, as they still do, in examine what was accepted as the high point of naturalism in sculpture.

Narrative Frieze

The visitor saw them then, as he sees them now, in close-up. He saw them in a way that he could never have seen them in Athens, where they were high above, and yet the experience was incomplete.

Impressive as they were in London, the Elgin Marbles were not carved as "museum pieces." Nor were they meant to be studied at eye level. They were meant to stand way above our heads. Many of them were part of a narrative frieze. They belonged with the architecture, and it was only in the context of the architecture that they made complete

Furthermore, it wasn't just any old architecture. The Parthenon is one of the most remarkable sights on this earth. No matter how we rate the surviving monuments of antiquity, the Parthenon has to come very high among them. In point of accessibility, it is the unquestioned No. 1. Unlike the marvels of Peru, it does not leave us breathless from high altitude in a land where all is strange to us. Unlike Persepolis in Iran, and Angkor Wat in Cambodia, it is not off-limits today. Unlike the labyrinthine temples of Karnak, it is finite and compact.

Conspicuous Site

No one ever got lost looking for the Par-thenon. What site could be more conspicuous than the Acropolis, a metropolitan mountaintop within minutes of a major airport? And when we go to see it at close quarters the climb still has an element of initiation about it. There are experiences that simply cannot be devalued, and this is one of them. Even in ruined state, the Parthenou speaks for a style of building that in majesty, lucidity and serenity has never been

When I first saw it, as a schoolboy, the Parthenon was still freely accessible. You could walk up and down, and in and out, as you pleased. The shepherds and goatherds had gone, as had the wolves and foxes who once infested the area, but fundamentally what you saw was what Byron had seen.

What we bad, in other words, was a 19thcentury experience in an environment initi-

ated in the fifth century B.C. We did not complain. What was our view of classical Greece, after all, if not a 19th-century view? The great 19th-century scholars, translators, commentators, historians and archaeologists had had their way with us. Plato and Socrates spoke, for us, in the accents of Benjamin Jowett, the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, in Victorian times. Greek drama on the English stage had got nowhere since the turn of the century. Homer came to us by courtesy of Butcher & Lang, a long-running Victorian team. (If sometimes it occurred to us that Butcher was well named, we had in

stay in after school for saying so.) **Eminent Victorians**

There was no getting away from those em-inent Victorians. The Parthenon, the Acrop-olis as a whole and indeed every classical site in Greece had been edited by them. If there had ever been a Byzantine era in Greece, they were not going to tell us about it. If the long Turkish domination had brought mosque and minaret even inm the interior of the Parthenon itself, they took them out and saw to it that they were seldom mentioned again. Even our opinions about everyday life in classical Greece were formed by oleaginous Victorian paintings, and when we took that novelty of the day, a Hellenic cruise, we were guided by an unreconstructed Victorian clergyman.

It was not as bad as it sounds. We gnt to know the Parthenon in our own time and at our own pace. In particular, we took in the surviving sculptures at all times of day. We saw them in monochrome, of course, and in battered state. But we were not roped off, as visitors are today, Nor could we foresee the industrial pollution that has done irrevocable damage not only to the Parthenon but to the Acropolis as a whole. (When the famous caryatids were taken down from the Erechtheum, not so long ago, they were in a state of filth and decay that wrenched the

No-Win Situation

What we didn't do, and what nobody has managed to do satisfactorily, is to imagine what the Parthenon looked like when it was first completed. In this matter we were, and are, and always shall be, in a oo-win situation. Reared to think of classical sculpture in terms of cool white marble, we resent the idea that the Parthenon was once high and strong in color. Once we have learned to fill out the fragmentary signals that come to us both in Athens and in the British Museum. we should almost begrudge beginning all over again if we saw them as they originally were - complete, and with bronze accoutre-

In other words we know what the Victorians saw, more or less, when a newly independent Greece encouraged foreign scholars to study its ancient monuments. We know, more nr less, what the great explosion was like that wrecked the Parthenon in 1687. (Athens was being attacked by the Venetian armies. The Turks used the Parthenon as a powder magazine. The Venetians scored a direct hit, and that was the end of the Par-thenon in anything like its original form.) And we know, more or less, the informal tumbledown look that the Parthenon had for the next century and more. The 18th-century Acropolis was like a Turkish market town that had got itself some disproportionately impressive ruins.

Deciphering the Centuries

But if we go backward in time there are long centuries that we cannot decipher at all. We like to imagine the Parthenon in the fifth century B.C., when Pericles the statesman, Phidias the sculptor, Aeschylus and Sophocles the dramatists and Plato and Aristotle the philosophers could have walked in to see the 40-foot-high statue of Athena that was at the time the culminating feature of the Parthenon. But the great age of Athens was brief, And what is not so easy for us is the period only a century or two later when someone wrote that "Athens is now famous only for its beekeepers."

So the Parthenon sets us problems of disentanglement that have never quite been solved, and perhaps never will be. It belongs to the history of art, but it also belongs to the history of society. It would be hard to cite any other single collective effort, pressed through at top speed over a single generation, that produced such remarkable results. Pericles thought of everything, when be planned the Acropobs, and he thought of everyone. There can hardly have been a single Athenian who did not in some way contribute to the Parthenon, and to its neighbors on that mountaintop. Plutarch the historian tells us bow Pericles itemized everyone, from the pilot at sea to the ropemaker on land, and from the goldsmith, the coppersmith and the stonemason to the horsebreeder, and he made them all feel import-

It is for firsthand evidence of that astonishing episode in history that we scan the sculptures in the British Museum, and press against the barriers that now keep us away from the Parthenon, in hopes that we shall may one day learn the secrets of a society in which everyone pulled together.

By Sheridan Morley ional Herald Tribune

ONDON - Physically numbed by the winter, British theatergoers and televiewers are now being mentally numbed by Arthur Schnitzler. He was, you'll recall, a Viennese dramatist who flourished around the turn of the century at a time when the Viennese were presumably keen on any entertainer who didn't want them to waltz. His most controversial work "La Ronde" (controversial not because it is good, but because it hinted at copulation at a time when Calcutta was still a city in India and Kenneth Tynan had yet to invent the four-letter word on television) is therefore up for grabs. There is nothing large organizations like more than an an-

Accordingly, the Royal Shake-speare Company, the Manchester Royal Exchange, the BBC and even Sheffield's Shared Experience have all lumbered into action, although only two productions (by the RSC and the Manchester) have thus far opened. You may be sure that "La Ronde" will be going around for months to come. The pity of this mixed-media overkill is that it is going to lead unwary playgoers to expect a major drama, or at least a major experience, when what we in fact have is cycle of 10 very minor sketches of Viennese sexual life written and staged in conditions of considerable decorum. The further pity is that Schnitzler was in his other work (notably "Anatol" and the "Undiscovered Country," which the National gave us in a Tom Stoppard translation a few years back) a dramatist of considerable fascination who, because be was daft enough to withdraw "La Ronde" after an initially stormy

reception, is now paying the posthumous price of having it become his best-known play. By any real standards it isn't a play at all; true, the 10 liaisons are linked together by the device of having one partner from the first sexual brief encounter move on to the next, so that in scene one a prostitute sleeps with a soldier while in scene two he moves on to a parlor maid and in scene three the maid gets into her young mas-ter's bed, until by scene 10 we have arrived back at the prostitute. But beyond that device there is not real

When, back in the 1950s, Max Ophuls made his film of "La Ronde" he wisely did oot stick too closely to the script, and it would have perhaps been better for the RSC if their adapter-director at the Aldwych, John Barton, had taken a few liberties of his own; Opbuls' invendon of the Anton Walbrook parrator-figure seems for instance well worth preserving. At the time of the film's release,

dramatic development.

could find for the series of random consigned to a second league of dramatists, the ones who could make a living elsewhere. Naturally enough Coffey has

built her homage, "John Mor-timer's Casebook," around "The Dock Brief," the 50-minute play that made Mortimer's name in 1957 and that led indirectly to his 'Rumpole" since it too concerns an eccentric over-the-hill barrister giving his finest performances in the cells below the courtroom. Sadly she has not been able to flesh out the evening in any adequate way. Though her two star actors (John Alderton and Nigel Hawthorne) take with undertandable delight and merriment in the best moments of "The Dock Brief," they too have been defested by the material which sur-rounds it, including as this does an appailing new medical pantumine (as curtain-raiser) and a badly cut version of an old Mortimer one-acter called "The Prince of Darkness" about a trendy vicar and his sinister curate hlessed with the apparent ability to perform miracles of loaves and fishes in a south London deepfreeze.

Better by far to have given us Mortimer's "Lunch Hour" and his "What Shall We Tell Caroline?" in an evening of three long ooe-acters instead of this hotchpotch.

Foreign Students Up in U.S.

By Jane N. Danto New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Carlos Barron, a naove of Mexico City now studying film at New York University, decided he wanted to be a filmmaker, he knew he had to come to the United States in study. "If I could have stayed in Mexico, I would have," he said, "but there is only ooe film school there, and it is not a good one."

Like Barron, more and more students dissatisfied with academic resources in their own countries are seeking an education in the United States. Slightly more than 300,000 foreign students are now studying in the United States, and by the early 1990s the figure is expected to surpass a million. "There are naturally costs associated with each expansion of the student body," said Richard Berendzen, president of the American University in Washington and chairman of the National Committee on Foreign Student Policy of the American Council on Education. "The phenomenon of foreign students coming in the late 70s and '80s is just one more category to which academic institutions must adjust." Berendzen's committee recently predicted that foreign students would make up 10 percent of enrollees in the United States by early in the next decade. The current figure is 2.7 percent.

According to an annual census published by the Institute of International Education, there were 311,882 foreign students in the United

States in 1980-81, an 8.9 percent increase over the 286,343 students in the preceding academic year and the most ever recorded in a single year.

The most popular field of study for foreign students in 1980-81, the

institute reported, was engineering, in which 25.8 percent of them were enrolled. Business and management, mathematics and computer-science enrollments have gained consistently, the institute's census has shown, but there has been a substantial decline in interest in the humanities, social sciences, bealth professions and education.

A third of all foreign students today come from member states in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Among the top 10 countries of origin, four are OPEC members, and they account for 101,625 students, or 33 percent of the total. As recently as 1968-69, OPEC states accounted for only 9 percent of the total.

The largest group of students in the 1980-81 survey — a total of 94.640 — come from south and east Asia. The second largest is from the Middle. East, increasing fourfold over the last decade because of a greater number of Iranians studying abroad. Despite a 7 percent decrease over the my fevered teen-age imagination leaped to the concinsion that it was about venereal disease, that being the only conceivable link I

Leopold Trepper, Wartime Leader Of 'Red Orchestra' Spy Ring, Dies

JERUSALEM — Leopold trepper, 77, leader of the Moscowdirected "Red Orchestra." one of World War II's largest and most effective espionage networks, died here Tuesday night, his family said

Wednesday.
Mr. Trepper, a Polish-horn Jew, had lived in Israel since 1974. He spent 10 years in Soviet prisons.
The Red Orchestra was so

OBITUARIES

dubbed by the Nazis because, by shifting the center of operations from country to country, it succeeded in relaying intelligence to the Russians even after individual cells were uncovered.

The network was said by historians to have been, as early as 1940, the first of several informants to warn Moscow of German plans for the invasion that took place in June of the following year. Mr.
Trepper said in his memoirs that
Stalin personally rejected the
warning with the charge that Mr.
Trepper was tricked by British propaganda.

A Militant Zionist · ·

The German intelligence chief, Adnı. Wilhelm Canaris, said Mr. Trepper's network cost the Third Reich the lives of 200,000 soldiers. Mr. Trepper first emigrated from Poland to British-mandated

tivism pitted him against both the Zionist movement and the British authorities, who expelled him. Mr. Trepper then went to the Soviet

Union, which sent him as an agent

to Western Europe.
Based in Belgium, Mr. Trepper, doubling as a prosperous business-man and high-society figure, orga-nized a wide-ranging espionage network that covered France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. By Mr. Trepper's own account, the Nazis captured and killed 216 of the original 290 members.

In late 1941, the network, reaching into German military headquarters itself, was able to inform the Soviet high command that the Nazis' 1942 offensive would be targeted on Stalingrad and the Cau-

Mr. Trepper, with bribed infor-mants in the Nazi headquarters for forced labor and in the German Embassy in Paris, went nightclub-bing with German generals until he was arrested at his dentist's office by the Gestapo at the end of

According to his own account, celed.

the Nazis, keeping his arrest a secret, compelled him to inform he wrote a book about the Red Orchestra called "The Great Game," claiming that the Russians and the were negotiating a separate peace. He did so, but got word to other

matioo was false. He escaped in late 1943 and hid out for the rest of the war. Historians have differed on the circumstances of the escape and on the subsequent operations of the Red Orchestra. Some survivors were reported to have become double or

triple agents.
At the end of the war Mr. Trepper returned to the Soviet Union. He was immediately arrested as part of a general purge by Stalin of Soviet spy chiefs who had oper-ated abroad and spent 10 years in Lublianka prison. His family was told he had died.

Mr. Trepper returned afterward to Poland, but the rise of official Polish and-Semitism following the 1967 Middle East war prompted him to apply to leave for Israel. His requests were rejected until

In 1972, Jean Rochet, then head of the French counterespionage service, accused Mr. Trepper of having collaborated after his arrest in 1942, denouncing members of his spy group to the Nazis. Mr. Trepper brought libel charges against Mr. Rochet, who was fined by a court. The fine was later can-

claiming that the Russians and the Poles were embarrassed that so



Leopold Trepper

many of the Soviet Union's and-Nazi spics were Jews.

Elis Regina SAO PAULO (UPI) - Elis Regina, 36, a singer of popular songs based on the samba and bossa nova, died Tuesday. Her first Bra-

WASHINGTON (WP) - Boh Addie, 71, a reporter and sports columnist at The Washington Post and other newspapers here for nearly four decades before be re-

zilian hit was "Arrastao."

U.S. Frugality Assailed at Unesco News Parley countries in contributing," said Christopher Nascimento of Guya-

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

ACAPULCO, Mexico - The United States has been criticized at a Unesco-sponsored conference here for refusing to belp finance an international program intended to improve journalism and communications in Third World countries.

"How can we explain the continuing indifference and reluctance of some countries to contribute their share to a program that they belped bring into existence?" India's representative, Majarah Krishna Rasgotra, asked Tuesday.

Delegates from other developing nations also tried in allay U.S. fears that projects financed by the so-called International Program for Development of Communications would serve to strengthen government control over the news.
"We won't back any project that limits ideological freedom or restricts the role of the private sector," said Alejandro Alfonzo of Venezuela, "but we feel the principal responsibility to develop communications belongs to the state."

U.S. Initiative

The program was created last year at the initiative of the United States, which hoped to guide the debate on a "new world information order" away from perceived efforts to control the press and toward such projects as training journalists and providing communications equipment.

But, apparently concerned that many of the proposed projects in-

voive government-controlled news positions similar to that of the United States. France won lond encies and other news outlets, the United States has momentarily decided against giving any money directly to the program.

"History will judge whether the program added to the sum of

human freedom or sacrificed diversity and basic values to serve ideo-logical fashions," William G. Harlcy, the chief U.S. delegate, said Monday. "My government places the very highest importance on the answer to this question."

The United States has instead

agreed to spend \$100,000 on communications projects and will en-courage the U.S. private sector to participate in similar projects in developing countries. What we hope from this meeting is appro-priate recognition of the role of the private sector within the program," Mr. Harley said.

French Pledge \$2 Million

Mr. Rasgotra, the Indian delegate, said that developing nations had nn nbjection to receiving private-sector assistance but added, The developing countries should not become the dumping ground for discarded, obsolescent junk." Among Western members of the program's 35-naoon council, West Germany and Japan have adopted

applause Monday for pledging \$2 million over the next five years. Many developing countries also made contributions — Mexico pro-vided \$500,000, Bangladesh of fered \$2,000 - as gestures of their support for the program.

Projects costing more than \$85 million have been proposed bere, hut only \$6 million has so far been made available. "It is nothing short of disgraceful that the poor countries should lead the rieb

Despite the disagreements, both the United States and Third World

nations seem eager not to revive the bitterness that marked earlier debates on the information order. "No one has proposed that there should be government control or increased government control," said Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Thatcher Tells Commons She Backs Automatic Prison Terms for Rapists

LONDON - Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher, responding to public concern over the handling of rape cases by British police and courts, has declared that rapists should be imprisoned. She told the House of Commons on Tuesday that she backed a rec-

The Associated Press

ommendation by the lord chief justice, Lord Lane, that prison sentences be automade in most rape "It is absolutely vital that wom-

en should have confidence in the

ability of the law to protect them against this violent, detestable and odious crime, and to see that persons are found guilty should they

commit it," she said.

Protests on the handling of rape cases gathered force after a disclosure that Scottish authorities took no action against three teen-agers who allegedly raped a woman and slashed her with a razor blade. Earlier this month a British

judge set a rapist free with a fine and accused the young victim of "contributory negligence."

Ghanaians Seem to Despair of Finding Economic Savior

By Pranay B. Gupte

New York Times Service ACCRA, Ghana — When Jerry J. Rawlings seized power in a military coup in 1979, one of his first moves was to arrest the trading women who sell everything from

soap to sandals in the markets. He accused them of hoarding and profiteering, and he ordered his soldiers to flog some of them in public. Within hours of the first flogging, consumer goods started to appear in Actra's markets, prices plummeted and Ghanaian long accustomed to paying the equivalent of \$6 for a small tin of condensed milk, blessed the air force flight lieutenant.

This time around, there has been ao such change for Ghanaians, and they are puzzled. Agnes Somuah is one of those who wonder

what is happening.

She traveled by three tro-tros converted vans that most residents of the capital use for public transport - from her home in dilapidated northern Accra to the buge Makola Market. At the end of her journey, she found herself fighting with a dozen other people over a bottle of cooking oil. The woman

was asking the equivalent of \$30.
"So far nothing has changed for
us Ghanaians," Mrs. Somuah said
as her two small children clung to her. "Is it that we are expecting too much too soon of Jerry Rawlings?"

Constitution Suspended

On Dec. 31, Mr. Rawlings, 34, seized power in a military coup for the second time in two years, overthrowing the civilian government of President Hills Limann. The former flight lieutenant sus-

pended the constitution, pros-cribed the country's five political parties, dissolved the 140-member parliament, dismissed the Cabinet and arrested the 47-year-old president and most of his top aides. The toppling of the Limann goverument was necessary, Mr. Rawlings said in a radio broadcast to Ghana's 12 million people, because the president had brought

the country to "economic ruin." Although he has made a couple of broadcasts in which he proposed sweeping economic and so-cial changes, Mr. Rawlings has yet to offer a specific program for the economic revival of a country with

last two years. The foreign debt has soured to \$1.6 billion, twice the value of the country's cocoa and coffee exports last year.

Poverty is seen everywhere in Accra. Most buildings are rundown, and beggars occupy the potholed streets. Many Ghanaians wear shabby clothes. Street lamps do not work. Matches are a rarity, and cigarettes are hard to find, Most botels urge guests to bring their own soap, towels, soft drinks and sometimes even food, Western diplomats, whose embassies ensure that their pantries are wellstocked, report increasing thefts from their kitchens.

Since the coup last month, teams of soldiers have been scouring the suburbs of Accra, sometimes raiding homes for food, Canned goods are especially sought after, as well as meat, electronie equipment and plantain, a variety of banana that costs \$20 a

Mr. Rawlings bas warned soldiers who engage in looting that they face "unprecedented revolutionary justice" if caught. There have been reports from Burma

who was offering the item for sale a 150-percent inflation rate for the Camp, Mr. Rawlings' military was asking the convolent of \$30. soldiers have been put to death for looting homes. The government-run newspapers

have been ordered by Mr. Rawlings not to refer to the takeover as a coup. Similarly, they cannot speculate about the alacrity with which the regime resumed diplo-matic ties with Libya, whose leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, is much admired by Mr. Rawlings. Mr. Limann broke diplomatic relations with Libya 13 months ago on the ground the Libyans were plotting. to overthrow his elected govern-

Libyans Return

A Libyan delegacion arrived here recently with ton of furniture, food and paint, and it reoccupied the old Libyan embassy. Ghanaians, who are normally loquacious, seem uncharacteristi-cally subdued these days. It is not that people mourn the Limann regime. It is more that no one is

quite certain what Mr. Rawlings has in mind for Ghana. There seems to be little popular enthusiasm for Mr. Rawlings this time. Ghanaians look defeated and

weary, perhaps because this was the fifth military coup in 15 years. A university professor, recalling that Ghana was the first state in black Africa to obtain independence 25 years ago, spoke gloomily of the "death of democracy."

"Can you imagine?" he said. "We, once Africa's richest country, with our cocoa and gold and coffee, we are now beggars? Why? Because we have never had political

Mr. Rawlings has oow promised such stability, and he has also made it clear that his military regime will stay on for "as long as necessary." The gloom of Accra was mirrored the other day at a luncheon

of the local Rotary Club. About 50 businessmen and others met at the government-owned Continental Hotel The hotel did not have cnough food for all, and it ran out of beer and soft drinks. The chairman offered a toast to "the republic of Ghana," but no-

body applauded.
"No one really knows what is going to happen in Ghana," a businessman said. "Maybe not even Rawlings."



Opposition to Clergy Continues Amid Grim Repression in Iran

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the year since 52 American hostages were released, Iran has seen the ruling theocracy challenged by underground opponents who have killed about 1,000 leading offernment by the commence of the service leading clergymen by the government's ac-

The mullahs have responded with a grim repression that has seen, opposition leaders claim, at least 2,150 people executed since late last spring. The Islamic courts swiftly carry out their death sentences, not only on the political opposition — primarily members of Mujahadin, the youthful Islamic Socialist guerrillas who fought the shah - but all those they deem in violation of religious law, including drug dealers and adulterers.

As it has since the shah was overthrown three years ago, the fate and future of the Iranian revolution rests almost entirely on one man, Ayatoliah Ruhollah Khomeini, the frail, cable, 81-year-old leader who came out implacable, 81-year-old leader who came out of exile with the stern message of the Koran. It is the ayatollah who bas remained the unifying figure of the revolution — indeed the sole source of political legitimacy. When he dies, many observers believe, Iran could fragment into a factional battleground, perhaps a civil

There have been no American and few Western correspondents allowed into Iran since the release of the hostages last Jan. 20. Reuters, the last English-language news agency based in Tehran, was expelled early last summer. Thus, information on day-to-day condi-tions is scanty, based largely on monitoring of the official state radio and the few pro-government newspapers still publishing, and reports

circulating in the Iranian exile community.

These reports deal largely with the continuing chaos within Iran as the mullahs — despite a devastating toll of their top leadership, including Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshi, the tough tactician who engineered their drive to power - continue to impose their harsh Islamic rule. Despite the mounting alienation of the well-to-do and more educated middle class, many of whom originally supported the revo-lution but have since fled, it appears the fun-damentalists can still command a mass base of support, particularly among the poor - ill-ed-

ucated but deeply religious — from the slums of southern Tehran and the rural areas.

The strength of the opposition is difficult to estimate. The Mujahadin, who attempt to blend Islamic practices with modern social thought along the lines of the late Dr. Ali Shariati, a nationalist hero, operated clandes-tinely under the shah, as did other guerrilla groups such as the Marxist Fedayeen. Thus, they were never able to build a mass organiza-tion, while the mullahs had the ready-made structure of mosques in every neighborhood and village, with the added advantage that, in Iran, Shiite Islam carried with it heavy politi-

cal and nationalist connotations.

The Mujahadin cadres operating in the country are generally believed to number several thousand, mostly well-educated young people, relatively well armed with weapons seized in the shah's armones. The group's lead er, Massoud Rajavi, is operating from exile in Paris, where be fled with the former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, with whom he had made an alliance. Mr. Rajavi has been named premier of Mr. Bani-Sadr's government in exile, although few people expect him to make a

Ability Questioned

The ability of the Mujahadin to spark a mass uprising is questionable, although their newspaper was widely distributed on street corners even when it was banned. But it is clear that of the opposition groups, the funda-mentalists feared them most, for they had both legitimate Islamic and revolutionary creden-

The Fedayeen, the other youthful guerrilla opposition group, has split into two factions, one joining the Mujahadin in underground opposition, the other following the tactics of the

Tudeh Party, the Moscow-oriented Iranian Communist organization. Despite frequent denunciations by the mullahs, the Tudeh Party has taken to prayer rugs and other trappings of religion and moved into the government and revolutionary bureaucracy, apparently in hopes of being in a position to pick up the pieces if the Islamic government falls apart.

There have been reports that Moscow has offered a friendship and mutual assistance treaty to Iran, or that the Islamic Republican Party agreed to have Moscow help strengthen Iranian intelligence and security forces. But Western diplomats in the Soviet Union who watch Iranian developments believe they are exaggerated versions of the minor assistance the Soviet Union provides the ayatollah's re-

The Soviet approach to Iran, as described by the diplomats and gleaned from Soviet press reports, has been to maintain fairly low-key reports, has been to maintain fainty towards uses with the Islamic regime, cooperating in transport, education, trading a bit and perhaps supplying some arms and intelligence assistance, but keeping these links noncommittal. The Russians have little to lose trying to stay

The possibility of opposition from senior religious leaders presents a serious threat to the rule of the mullahs.

on the right side of a regime so militantly anti-American, but they are also wary of courting a government given bittle chance of surviving and, moreover, a government that has little sympathy for Communism.

Significantly, there are reports of discontent

from some senior religious leaders, particularly those affiliated with religious schools in Meshed, site of the shrine of Reza, the only Shiite imam buried in Iran.

While still muted, the possibility of opposition from the senior religious leaders presents a serious threat to the rule of the fundamentalist mullahs, for it could undermine the moral absolutism that is the main source of their strength. Several of the six highest-ranking ayatollahs, known as the Sources of Imitation, are believed to have grave reservations about the course of the revolution, but are reluctant to speak out against Ayatollah Khomeini because, under Shute dogma, they all serve in the stead of the Missing Imam, who will someday return as the redeemer, and they must speak with a unified voice.

Success in War

Despite the internal turmoil, one of the more remarkable performances over the past year has been the success of the Iranian mili-tary forces and the Revolutionary Guards in blocking the Iraqi invasion of the western border, a battle now in its 17th month.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was being widely touted as the area's new strong man when the Gulf War began for, the conventional wisdom ran, he possessed a large and well-equipped force while the Iranian Army was broken and demoralized after the revolution. But the Revolutionary Guards, Shiite zealots who not only do not fear death, but welcome "martyrdom," fought with astounding ferocity, allowing the regulars time to regroup. The Iraqis' rigid tactical and command structure has allowed for little initiative or imagination, and their advance bogged down after the third day.

fer setbacks gladly, conceded during a recent visit to the front that his armies had been thwarted.

While Iran's economy has obviously suffered setbacks because of the revolution and the border war, the nation continues to survive largely because of the ingenuity of the population, which expresses itself both in smuggling and in the thousands of tiny workshops that form the backbone of the traditional economy and show a remarkable ability to improvise in producing spare parts. Indeed, the impact of the billions of dollars of business lost because of the revolution is vastly less than would be expected because Iran had, in effect, a dual economy, with the oil boom wealth benefiting many foreigners but only a handful of Iranians, while much of the country remained desperately poor.

Damage Minimal

Current Iranian crude oil production is running at about 1 million barrels a day, compared with the 5 million barrels a day produced in the last year of the shah's rule. Of that 1 million barrels of total crude production, about 600,000 barrels are being exported, primarily to Ispan and Western Europea. primarily to Japan and Western Europe.

Iran's domestic consumption is estimated to be about 300,000 barrels a day, compared to 700,000 under the shah when the country's industrial plant was running full throttle. In addition to the 600,000 barrels exported, and the 300,000 consumed at home, Iran also is turning about 100,000 barrels a day into refined products.

Damage to Iran's oil fields as a result of the war has been minimal or nonexistent. Almost all of the Iranian oil wells are situated east and north of the area in Khuzistan province where the fighting has been taking place.

While Americans, particularly during the hostage crisis, tended to view the Iranians as a monolithic, if somewhat inexplicable, group, the revolution was composed of two distinct — and ultimately irreconcilable — wings under the avatollah's banner.

On the one hand were the more moderate, Westernized elements, parliamentary liberals such as Mehdi Bazargan, the provisional pre-mier; Mr. Bani-Sadr and his young techno-

crats; and some military men.
On the other was the network of fundamentalist mullahs — many of them from the semi-naries of the boly city of Qom, steeped in relig-ious revolutions since Ayatollah Khomeini thundered against the shah's "white revolo-tion" and was sent into exile in 1963 — who were able to mobilize and control mass support through religious ceremonies and who were backed by the traditionalist elements of

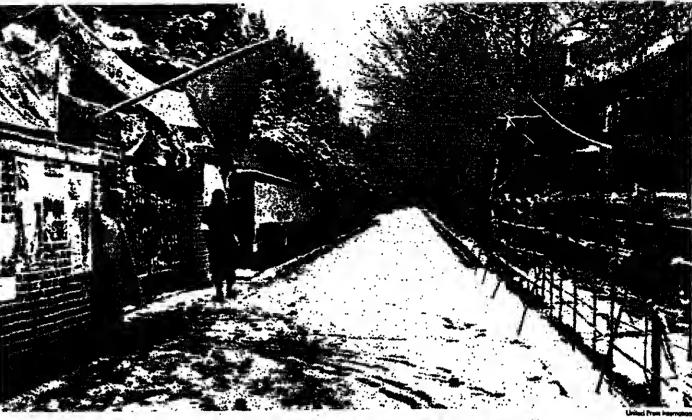
society.

The Islamic students who seized the embassy - many the first of their families to go to ollege, undergoing the crisis of rapid modernization — aimed their demonstration at the provisional government of Mr. Bazargan, which they feared was too close to the United

With the swift collapse of the Bazargan government, the embassy occupation took on a political life of its own — the "second revolu-tion" it was called, meaning the purging of Western elements — and the militants became a dominant force in revolutionary life. The political battles were largely fought over access to Ayatollah Khomeini's ear, and the militants and the fundamentalist clergy enjoyed a distinct advantage because they were closest to his own thinking.

The embassy scizure swiftly became the test of revolutionary purity. It was the weapon with which the fundamentalists battered the

The "secret negotiations" - which were known and reported by American correspondents in Iran at the time — never had a chance for success because the negotiators, Mr. Bani-Sadr and his foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, never had the power to deliver



The scene outside the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran in January, 1980.

Attacks Against U.S. Embassies Spur \$41-Million 'Enhancement' Program

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The storming of the
U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November,
1979, was the first of three incidents that changed State Department thinking on how to protect American lives and property abroad.

Until mobs took the embassy in Iran and then sacked and burned, within weeks of the Tehran attack, the embassies in Islamabad, Pakistan, and Tripoli, Libya, U.S. security measures had been designed to deter or repe terrorists acting alone or in small groups, ac-cording to State Department officials.

Embassy employees were taught how to kick away a single grenade. Envoys were told to meet groups of protesters accompanied by as many security officers as there were guests. Diplomane families were taught some tricks to reduce the risk of kidnapping.

After the events of November and December 1979, officials say, the United States had to face a new phenomenon: angry, rampaging, destructive hordes of people that local governments, contrary to normal international practice, could not or would not control.

Security Program

The reassessment has led to a \$41-million "security enhancement program" for embas-sies and consulates abroad, it has also led to a questioning of how high a price should be paid diplomats working on security matters, who asked not to be identified.

If a host government should prove unable or unwilling to guarantee security, the United States is now prepared to consider reducing or ending its diplomatic presence, according to officials. Thus, while the United States maintains diplomatic relations with the Libyan government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi, it has no diplomatic presence in Tripoli and provides no

normal consular services there.

In Chad, where the government of Goukouni Oueddei, fighting a civil war, was thought to be unable to provide a safe environment for the conduct of diplomacy, the U.S. presence was also reduced to a bare minimum. The status of other seriously threatened posts abroad is under review, officials say.

Twenty-four embassies and consulates — the State Department will not name them for security reasons - have been identified as high-risk posts. Priority has been given to im-proving and fortifying them.

When an embassy is identified as a high-risk locality, alterations are made to the building or compound that might huy time in the event of a sizable attack, officials say. This can mean providing extra space - between outer and inner walls, for example — where larger security forces can attempt to fight off attackers while embassy personnel seek secure quarters.

Safe Havens

Inside those embassies, "safe havens" are being created; defensible spaces that are fireproofed and fortified to withstand small-arms fire. Ventilating equipment is improved to ac-commodate people in crowded conditions when there is no access to fresh air.

The loss of classified material from an embassy under attack has also been a concern of the State Department. Joseph Subic, one of the hostages held in Tehran, who had worked as a document custodian, said last month that the United States had lost thousands of pages of defense attaché reports and Defense Intelligence Agency plans in the takeover of the em-bassy. He charged that there was too much material around the embassy to be destroyed in a short time, and that shredding machines had left some documents in pieces large enough to be reassembled by the Iranian militants. The State Department has refused to comment on Mr. Subic's statements.

Under new security procedures, however, each embassy is now assigned a "burn time" that varies according to the perceived risk of attack in that city. Embassies are told to keep on hand only as much sensitive material as can be destroyed within that assigned time. According to security experts, the "burn time" of some embassies is as short as 30 minutes. Mr. Subje had estimated that it would have taken 24 hours to destroy the material in Tehran in

Better Shredders

Embassies are also reportedly getting more effective shredding and incinerating machines. A check of several capitals by correspondents of The New York Times has shown in-

creased security in many of them. At the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, for example, the fence enclosing the compound has been replaced by one with sharpened spikes and curved barbs at the top to discourage climbers. Identification is now demanded of visitors at gatehouses about 400 feet (120 me

ters) from the embassy proper.
U.S. diplomats in India, where demonstra-U.S. diplomats in India, where demonstrations by large crowds are a usual part of the
local political scene, are gradually being
moved out of houses scattered around town
into new housing where families are clustered.

The policy of grouping diplomatic families
is a subject of disagreement among security
officials in U.S. as well as other Western em-

bassies abroad. There are some diplomats who feel that the concentration of personnel invites attention more than it guarantees security. The most extreme example of enhanced em-

bassy security is now San Salvador, where thick, gray reinforced concrete walls obscure all but the top stories of the embassy building. Salvadoran forces and U.S. Marines man sandbagged bunkers at the upper corners of the building. Construction of even more secure facilities is still going on.

Situation in Mexico

In Mexico, by contrast, the embassy appears to remain in an anti-terrorist security phase. Local insurgents are reported to be the cause of more concern than mass attack. A single Mexican security guard is stationed at the gate. Visitors, however, must be met by an embassy

Bulletproof glass, metal detectors and steel doors have become commonplace at U.S. emnorthwestern Europe — particularly in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands — is there little evidence of change in security over the last several years.

In Britain, fears of attacks by the Irish Republican Army or other groups have led to en-

hanced security.

In Rome, the embassy was one of the first U.S. outposts to be better fortified because of the high incidence of terrorism within Italy Italians, already overworked attempting to protect their own politicians, have asked for eign embassies to limit their requests for po cemen and to hire their own security forces. Security precautions at the U.S. Embassy ir

Paris have been stepped up following the un successful attack two months ago on Christian A. Chapman, deputy chief of mission, and even more so after the slaying Monday of Lt Col. Charles R. Ray, a military attaché.

Local Forces Share

In almost all countries, the job of guardin the embassy is shared by local forces and American security personnel. Every U.S. embassy abroad has a Marine Corps guard.
U.S. embassies in the Middle East are we protected, although the changes in embassy security in cities like Damascus and Cairo hav

been more recent than those in Italy. In Bar gladesh, the building housing the U.S. Embas sy bears no signs announcing that fact. In countries where the population is closel

controlled by its own government, embassy security is often less obviously noticeable. In Paking, for example, a small number of sentric from the People's Liberation Army guard the

two U.S. compounds.

Americans being sent to foreign posts at required to take a two-day course in terrorism riot preparedness and survival. The cours which began in 1976 as a one-day seminar an was expanded early in 1980, is now heing n evaluated in the light of new experiences an ideas brought back by returning diplomats.

Although the risks of violence — couple

with an increasingly high cost of living abroa and a trend toward two-career families whe one career would have to be disrupted — hat made the foreign service what one diploms called a "less glamorous" profession, State D-partment officials say that applications for the service are not down.

Officials admit privately, however, that it more difficult, in this post-Tehran period, staff the high risk posts. "We have to appeal their sense of duty," an experienced diplomental

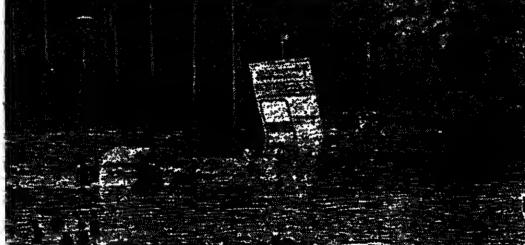
Mock Rescue Frees 100

SAN DIEGO (UPI) - Sixteen warshi manned by more than 12,000 sailors and M rines, including a special air and ground ta force, staged a successful four-day mock resc of 100 persons from n simulated U.S. embas on San Clemente Island, 60 miles (96 kilor ters) off San Diego.

Operation Kernel Egress was a secret to: but top officials when it began on Jan. 7 wh ships and Marines were at their bome por and bases in Southern California and Hawa the Navy said Tuesday. Their mission was land by air and sea on San Clemente Island. rescue 110 Marine "actors" posing as a U. ambassador, embassy officials, private U. citizens and one news correspondent.

The embassy, according to the script, v located in a country whose government w collapsing in the face of terrorist attacks at

insurgent lighting.
The Navy said Operation Kernel Egress w the first in a series of "no-notice" exercit planned on a variety of contingency situation





Bangkok students took to boats when other vehicles proved useless during a flood in October, 1980.

The Sinking of Bangkok

Vast Use of Groundwater

Found to Be Hastening

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — If the odd coup scare, inflation, pollution, rising crime and other urban ills are not enough to dampen New Year's spirits in Thailand, residents of Bangkok bave another reason for feeling low these days.

Their city, quite literally, is sinking, and

By William Branigin

experts are growing alarmed. The problem is relentless use of under-round water, which causes the level of the land above it to drop. Already the proliferation of wells for residential, comme industrial uses has caused parts of the Thai capital to sink below sea level, cracked build-

ings and aggravated a serious flooding problem during the rainy season.

A team of specialists is winding up three years of research into the problem, and the government is expected to consider its proposals shortly.

Basically, the proposals revolve around one central goal.

Building Dikes

"We have to stop people from pumping groundwater," says Prinya Nutalaya, a mem-ber of the research team. "If nothing is done, and nt the present rate of pumping, Bangkok will be completely below mean sea level in 20 years." Within two or three years, he said, the city would have to build major dikes to control more frequent and severe flooding. Some temporary dikes already have been

built, Mr. Prinya said. Mr. Prinya, a professor at the Asian Institute of Technology here, compared Bang-kok's problem with that of Venice. The Italian city had been sinking by 1 to 2 centime-ters a year until authorities solved the problem about five years ago by stopping the pumping of groundwater be said. In Venice's case, be said, it was also necessary to grout certain valuable buildings damaged by the years of land subsidence, as the sinking is

while the cause of bangkor's problem is the same, the Thai capital is far worse off, Mr. Prinya said. The eastern parts of the city have been sinking by about 10 centimeters a year since 1978, and one area recorded a drop of 14 centimeters a year - about 51/2

Since benchmarks were first established in Bangkok in 1939, Mr. Prinya said the most severely affected parts of the city have sunk by about n meter. Now the rate of subsidence is accelerating, he said.

A Special Problem

Although other cities have sunk much more than Bangkok over the years — Mexico City and Tokyo, for example — this capital's geography gives it a special problem. Never very high above sea level to begin with, the city has long relied on a network of canals and the city has long relied on a network of canals. called klongs to carry off surface water and control flooding. The klongs have also been used for transportation.

In recent years, however, authorities have filled in many of the klongs to make new streets or widen existing ones. One result has been to make many parts of this city of 5 million people more susceptible to floods. Thus during the summer rainy season, klongs overflow, many bouses and shops are waistdeep in water and it is literally possible to fish in some streets.

According to Mr. Prinya, the sinking of Bangkok can be arrested by halting the use of underground water, but there is no way to bring already sunken areas back up to their former levels.

As a first step toward halting the process, the research team wants the government to divide the capital into zones in which the use of wells would be regulated according to the severity of the subsidence. The study group, under contract to Thailand's National Environment Board, bas

proposed banning new wells in the worst-af-fected areas, phasing out the use of ground-

water by the Metropolitan Water Works Authority and charging owners of existing wells for water usage at a rate of one baht (22 cents) per cubic meter.

The municipality pumps out 30 percent of the 1 million cubic meters of groundwater extracted daily in the Bangkok area, Mr. Prinya said. The rest of the municipal water supply comes from surface water. There is now no charge for water drawn from the metropolitan area's 10,000 private wells. Although assessing charges would not ad-dress the immediate problem, and the gov-ernment would have to install gauges in all

the wells, Mr. Prinya said this measure would "make people think twice before pumping groundwater" and allow the government to enforce further restrictions in the

Part of the problem is that the city government's water distribution system has not kept up with private-sector expansion, Mr. Prinya said. Thus businesses and industries in outlying areas have been obliged to sink

The U.S.-trained geologist said a committee currently is lonking into expanding the use of surface water to make up for prohibi-

tions against pumping groundwater. He esti-mated that it would cost \$200 million to \$300 million to build a surface water system to meet needs currently supplied by wells.

Another possibility is to recharge under-

ground reservoirs by pumping surface water back into them. This could spare some of the expense of an expanded distribution system but would still require treatment and water quality control facilities.

In any case, Mr. Prinya said, "something must be done" to stop Bangkok from sinking. "There is no other solution unless we keep building dikes," be said.

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Gold Panel's Work Is Exercise in Reluctance

By Ann Crimenden New York Tones Service

Additional to the second

WASHINGTON - Like children at a party they do not want to attend, a small group of men and one woman has been meeting about once a month since last September al the Treasury Department. Seated around a huge table in its high-ceilinged, marble-walled Cash Room, the appointed few have been debating the role of gold in the U.S.

monetary system.

It is already clear, however, that almost nobody on the Gold Commission wants a return to any kind of gold standard. Consequently, oo substantial changes are expected to be proposed in its report. The report, however, may recommend that the Treasury mint sold coins an idea that is reconfigure on the 17. gold coins, an idea that is popular on the 17member commission.

Less popular among the members, apparently, is the idea of attending meetings. During most of its existence so far, the commission has barely managed to have a quorum. The only members who attend regularly are Rep. Ronald E. Paul, a Texas Democrat who is the group's most devout advocate of the gold standard, and the three governors from the Federal Reserve Board, which is anxious that the commission might recommend some automatic limit on the growth of the money supply, thereby putting the Fed on a leash.

Unlikely Figure

Amid this exercise in reluctance sits the unlikely figure of Anna J. Schwartz, an economist who is the commission's executive di-

Unlikely because the 66-year-old Mrs. Schwartz, a monetarist who made her reputation as a collaborator with Milton Friedman, has spent her entire career in scholarly obscurity, far from the Byzantine considerations of a politically appointed commission.

And unlikely because this modest unassuming woman has become the focal point

of attack by various forces represented on Last week, at the group's most recent meeting, she seemed the epitome of academ-

Members Miss Meetings and Exchange Epithets

ic objectivity in her navy blazer and gray skirt, carefully coiffed gray hair and black shoes. Yet she has been harshly criticized by the supply-side advocates of a gold standard for her strong bias against gold. (Mrs. Schwartz and other monetarists insist that loating currency rates are the best way of settling international economic accounts.)

Jude Wanniski, the head of Polyconomics, a Morristown, N.J., consulting concern, and a leading gold-standard enthusiast, says: She comes on as a Friedmanite, as a theologian. To bave the Gold Commission run by the high priestess of monetarism is — well, it should be run by a ocutral executor." Mr. Wanniski calls Mrs. Schwartz "crotchety." and she refers to him as "that mt."

Terse Exchanges

Mrs. Schwartz also has had some terse exchanges with the courtly Henry C. Wallich of the Federal Reserve. Last fall, after she sug-gested that the commission might want to consider new monetary rules, Mr. Wallich strenuously and successfully objected that that was not what the commission was sup-

Mrs. Schwartz denies that she has any hidto urge them to adopt any recommendaconcede that, as another economist put it, "no one in a staff position could have served

Being in the spotlight is a long way from Mrs. Schwartz's natural habitat. She has spent virtually her entire career at the National Bureau of Economic Research, a staid research organization in New York and Cambridge, Mass.

A native New Yorker, she graduated from Barnard College in 1934, earned a master's degree at Columbia University in 1935 and got married and reared four children — three who became professors and another who is now the actuary of New York City - while working at the bureau,

Mrs. Schwartz bad been working on estimates of the U.S. money supply when an up-and-coming new associate at the bureau. Milton Friedman, was asked to do a statistical study of the monetary factors in the busi-oess cycle. He asked her to work with him on the project. The result was a book that became the classic case for monetarism, "A Mooetary History of the United States, 1867-1960." She used her contribution to the book in getting a Ph.D. in economics from Columbia in 1964.

Long Collaboration

The collaboration with Mr. Friedman has continued for a quarter of a century. Mrs. Schwartz also has dozens of publications to her sole credit, including a study of the rela-tionship of inflation to monetary conditions and work on a major forthcoming project in-volving the international transmission of in-

She and Mr. Friedman are now working on a study of monetary trends in the United States and Britain from 1876 to 1976.

Mr. Friedman notes that he and Mrs. Schwartz have never had a personal differ-ence in all of the years they have worked together. The two complement each other perfectly, he says. "My strength is theory and math, and hers is economic history and a thorough attention to detail," he said. "No doubt I could never have written those books without her oor she without me."

Mrs. Schwartz is preparing a summary of the history of the gold standard for the commission's report as well as an introductory chapter containing the members' recommen dations. The report is to be completed by March 31.

She hesitates to comment about the value of her experience in government, but Mr. Friedman probably expressed her feelings accurately when he said: "She's had a liberal education. It's been a very profitable assignment, although it's probably past the point of diminishing returns."

UAW Halts GM Contract Negotiations

Talks Are Broken Off Over Job Security Issue

From Agency Dispatches DETROIT - Cootract talks be-tween General Motors and the United Auto Workers union hroke off Wednesday after the two sides failed to reach agreement on job security measures.

"The [union bargaining] committee has voted to recess and re-port to the [UAW's 300-member] bargaining council," Douglas Fraser, UAW president, told a

The negotiations stalled over economie issues and the question of job security for the union's more than 300,000 GM employees, the union chief said.

"We will report the progress or lack of progress to the council, and they will make the decision on whether bargaining will resume, Mr. Fraser said. The union's bar-gaining council for GM meets Saturday in Washington.

Bargainers for the UAW at GM met late into the evening Tuesday, but talks were held up at

Ford spokesman Roy Pask said that although union and company leaders were talking informally, there were no formal oegotiation sessions scheduled.

"Time is getting short," Owen Bieber, UAW vice president and head of the union's GM Department, told reporters Tuesday evening. "We have to make progress and meaningful progress shortly or we will run oot of time,"

From Milwaokee Allis-

Chalmers said it will close its West Allis foundry unless the UAW union local agrees to immediate labor cost reductions.

The company said its employees earn an average of \$23 an bour for total wage and benefit costs, compared with workers in other foundries in the area who receive \$12 to \$13 an bour for similar work.
The UAW's talks with GM and

Ford began Jan. 11 amid the U.S. anto industry's worst slump in a half-century and six months before traditional midsummer negotiations were to begin. Current con-tracts expire Sept. 14.

Ford and GM are asking the

UAW to grant major wage and benefit concessions to make the port. The company woo a \$516.3 car companies more competitive with foreign manufacturers. In exchange, the unioo says it wants greater job security and some kind of profit-sharing plan for its mem-

U.S. GNP Fell 5.2% in 4th Quarter

1978 1979 1980 1981 Source: Continues Department

not offer a specifie forecast.

current 8.9 percent level but he did

the drop in growth, a private economist offered a strong warning to

Coogress that current policies could lead to a major economie

"It is clear the bottom of the re-

reached...and the situation appears quite bleak," Allen Sinai, senior vice president of the Lexington, Mass., forecasting firm of Data Resources Inc., said. With-

out adjustment oow in the current thrust of policies," he said, "the

U.S. economy runs the risk of a

major collapse, unprecedented in the postwar period."

The market value of the total

output of U.S. goods and services

increased - before inflatioo - by

\$19.9 billion to \$2,984 trillion in the fourth quarter of last year, the

As the government announced

WASHINGTON - Economic output in the United States fell 5.2 percent from October through December and is expected to continue the shoe, though less steeply, in

the current quarter, the govern-ment said Wednesday. The Commerce Department figures show however that 1981 as a whole was an improvement over 1980. The department said that afner adjustment for inflation, the overall gross national product for 1981 expanded 1.9 percent. In 1980, the economy shrank 0.2 percent after inflation.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan forecast that the GNP decline in the current quarter would total 2 percent. He also predicted that the rate of inflation for the entire year would be out to 71/2 to 8

Commerce official Robert Dederick, warning that a sustained surge in interest rates would pose a threat to recovery, said unemploy-ment would rise further from its

AT&T Planning Strong Bid for Foreign Business

LONDON — American Tele-phone & Telegraph plans to ex-pand aggressively into foreign markets, Virginia Dwyer, AT&T vice president and treasurer, told a

press conference Wednesday.

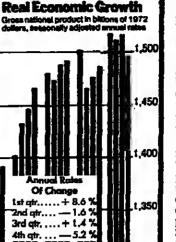
AT&T is planning to build its oew international subsidiary into a major presence in non-U.S. markets, she said.

The company is studying what changes would be needed in the products of its Western Electric subsidiary to adjust them to non-U.S. telephone systems, she said. The current, initial thrust of foreign expansion is the opening of sales offices in order to survey the individual market places.

Following its restructuring. AT&T will compete with Interna-tional Business Machines in those areas where data processing and communications have merged, Ms. Dwyer said. However, she added, "I don't think we'll become a main-frame computer manufactur-

U.K. Earnings Climb

LONDON - British gross average carnings in November were 11.3 percent higher than year ago, the Employment Department said Wednesday. The 12 months to October showed an 11.9-percent rise, the department said.



Commerce Department said. Converting that figure into 1972 dollars - to eliminate inflationary effects - the total was \$1.496 tril-

The fourth-quarter drop — measured after seasonal adjustment but before adjustment for price changes - was only slightly below the 5.4-percent figure the department tentatively projected several

Inflation throughout the economy, as measured by the GNP's "implicit price deflator" was 9.1 percent through all of last year. nearly the same as 1980's 9 per-cent. But price hikes for the fourth quarter alone reflected some improvement, to an annual rate of 8.4 percent from the third quarter's 9.9 percent.

The department said decreases in final sales accounted for about two-thirds of the overall economie hacksliding during the quarter. Personal spending increased \$25.6 hillion in the quarter, compared with \$54.8 billion in the third quar-

Despite the recession, last year's economic performance was close to what both the Reagan adminis-tration and the Carter administra-

Neither administration anticipated the recession that the National Bureau of Economic Research declared began after the last spurt of growth in July, 1981.

"This recession stemmed from policy-makers' earlier failure to come to grips with deeply embedded inflation," Deputy Commerce Secretary Joseph Wright Jr. said.

"Steady fiscal and monetary poli-cies are laying the foundation for a sustained decline in inflation. Labor and management also must do their part," he said.

Japan Proves Tangerine Fuel Works But Finds It Too Expensive to Squeeze

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's Suzuki Motors has developed a car for those who want a little more "juice" under the hood — an engine that runs on fuel extracted from tangerine peels.

Suzuki spokesman Koichiro Takagi said successful tests were cooducted Wednesday on a minicar with a 550-centimeter engine, a 400-cc motorcycle and a 50-cc motorscooter, all powered by tangerine fuel. Two fuels were used, ooe made entirely from the Japanese "mikan," or

tangerine, and the other a mixture of gasoline and tangerine oil. "In acceleration and speed they ran as well as any gas-driven car," Mr. Takagi said.

He said the fuel had an octane rating of 140, well over the 90 of high-octane gas sold in Japan. But he acknowledged that it will be a long time before autos will be using the fuel. The ignition temperature for the fuel is well above that of gasoline, he said. And it takes 11,000 peels to produce the equivalent of one liter of gasoline, making the fuel far too expensive to be practical at this time.

There was another potential problem: The cars "do smell fruity, although I thought it was a rather nice aroma," he said.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Philips, Japanese Set Format for Video Camera

TOKYO - Philips of the Netherlands and four Japanese electronics firms said Wednesday they agreed on a new basic format for a future type of video camera and video tape recorder.

A spokesman for Hitachi, Sony, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Victor of Japan said the five will ask other electronies companies and camera and parts makers to join them in working out commoo formulas for the planned product in one year.

Industry sources said companies involved hope to start marketing the new product, a compact combination of camera and VTR in a single unit as early as 1984.

GE to Play Role in Restructuring Laker Airways

CINCINNATI — General Electric said Wednesday it agreed to participate with McDonnell Douglas and European financial institutions in

ng an equity position in the company. No other details were immediately available.

the financial restructuring of Laker Airways. ... GE said details of its participation are still being worked out. Ge said it does not anticipate making a direct injection of cash to

GE, whose engines are used on DC-10 aircraft and A-300 Airbuses used by Laker, helped the airline finance the purchase of those engines.

Fiat Chairman Agnelli Reports 'Significant' Profit The Associated Press

TURIN, Italy — Fiat achieved a "significant profit" in 1981, with its auto subsidiary breaking even despite the extremely difficult market situation, chairman Giovanni Agnelli said Wednesday in his yearly letter to

Mr. Agnelli, unveiling the first consolidated balance sheet of Fiat, reported that the consolidated sales in 1981 rose to 22 trillion lire (\$18 billion), from 18.13 trillion the previous year. He did not give any profit figure on the grounds that data still were provisional, but emphasized that most Fiat operations in 1981 showed better economic results than a year earlier. The only exceptions were the steel branch, which posted an undisclosed loss, and the auto sector, which broke even.

Tandy Unveils More Powerful Personal Computer

United Press International

FORT WORTH, Texas — Tandy Corp., a leader in consumer electronics, is pinning its computer future on a state-of-the-art personal computer that is also inexpensive and can be programmed by several users simultaneously, officials report.

The TPS-S0 Model is a retailing for between \$5,000 and \$6,000 and

The TRS-80 Model 16 - retailing for between \$5,000 and \$6,000 and called more powerful than similar systems made by Apple and IBM -

was unveiled Tuesday at a meeting of industry analysts.

The machine, company officials said, is capable of sophisticated data-processing operations, fits on a desk top and uses accessories from less sophisticated company models.

PUK Chairman Sees Loss of 1.75 billion Francs

PARIS — Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann expects a consolidated 1981 loss of around 1.75 billion francs (\$300 million), chairman Philippe Thomas said Wednesday.

A company spokesman said Mr. Thomas presented the figure to the board but the spokesman was unable to say immediately whether it was directly comparable to the group net profit of 607 million francs reported for 1980. PUK is one of the five major French groups due to be

New Bidder May Enter ACC Takeover Battle

LONDON - British publishing millionaire Robert Maxwell, head of Pergamon Press, may enter the week-old takeover battle for the former show business empire of Sir Lew Grade, his firm said Wednesday. Two bidders are already io the field, Australian textile and transport magnate Robert Holmes a Court and the British property firm Heron

A spokeswoman for Pergamon said Mr. Maxwell's bankers had asked Lord Grade's company, Associated Communications Corp., for informa-

Mr. Maxwell, a former Labour member of Parliament who has made several unsuccessful attempts to buy control of British national newspapers, would decide shortly whether to make an offer, she said. Tuesday a London court imposed a three-day freeze on the takeover moves of Mr. Holmes a Court at the request of Heron, giving Heron a chance to pursue its late bid.

GHH Plans 1-for-5 Issue to Raise 237 million DM

OBERHAUSEN, West Germany — Guteholfnungshuette Ak-tienverein, a major machine and vehicle maker, plans a one-for-five rights issue at 125 Deutsche marks per share to raise a net 237 million DM after costs, managing board member Heinz Kraemer said Wednes-

Mr. Kraemer told a press conference the new shares will be offered from Jan. 28 to Feb. 12 and will be eligible for half of the dividend for the business year 10 June 30, 1982. At the same time managing board chairman Manfred Lennings told a

press conference that the company expects to pay an unchanged dividend of seven DM per share oext year on its earnings in the year to June 30, 1982. But, he declined to forecast 1981-82 profit.

MIM Plans to Lift Stake in Asarco to 21%

BRISBANE, Australia - MIM Holdings, the Australian mining concern, said Wednesday it will increase its interest in U.S. miner and processor Asarco to 21 percent from the present 16 percent.

The decision announced by the company in a statement to the Brisbane stock exchange is the latest move in a process started in June last

Worries on Interest Rates Weigh Down NYSE Prices

From Agency Dispatcher
NEW YORK — Fears of higher interest rates and a languishing bond market sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower

Wednesday.
The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 1.52 points to close 845.89. The index had lost more than four points in early afternoon trading. Declines led advances by around 930 to 540 and volume widened to 48.86 million shares from 45.07 million Tuesday.

Analysts said the bond market set the pace for the stock market and the two rose and fell in tandem. The immediate source of weakness in both was the rise in the federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, to a high of 16 percent from Tuesday's close of 13% percent

Analysts said investor concerns that interest rates are moving up were further supported by increases in the broker loan rate by three major banks.

U.S. Trust increased its broker loan rate to 14% percent from 13% percent and Manufacturers Hanover and Continental Illinois moved to 14 percent from 131/2 percent. Micbael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said stocks also reflected the lack of consensus on Wall Street as to when an ecocomic recovery will

"The market is thrashing about without any conviction," he said. One result of the concern on mterest rates is that that Federal Reserve has come under increasing

administration to "steady" the growth of the U.S. money supply. Treasury Secretary Donald Re-gan said the "uneven pattern" of money supply growth was causing jitters in financial markets. Mr. Regan's deputy, R.T. McNamar, said renewed money supply growth would rekindle inflation.

President Reagan, at Tuesday's news conference, said businessmen were not showing faith in his program because they were waiting to see what the Fed would do "to be sure interest rates and inflation are going to continue coming down."

Waiting Eagerly

The investment community is waiting eagerly for Mr. Reagan to disclose his plans to reduce the huge federal hudget deficits projected for the oext three years while fighting the recession.
On the trading floor, Tandy Corp., which reported second-quarter earnings of 63 cents a share versus 58 cents a year ago,

Philippine Debt Service

MANILA — The Philippines' foreign debt service ratio was 19.1 percent for 1981, within the self imposed statutory limit of 20 per-cent in spite of high interest rates, the central bank said Wednesday.

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£Sterting: 1.233 Irish£

0.4532

was active following a block of 486,300 shares at 32%. IBM, which has been in the spotlight since the Justice Department dropped an antitrust suit against it on Jan. 8, was active,

ong with Exxon. Phillips Petroleum, which had risen recently amid takeover speculation, was lower after a block of 150,000 shares at 371/2.

million Air Force contract to support the sale of 62 F-15 fighter jets to Saudi Arabia. Asarco was higher at one point. MIM Holdings of Australia plans to increase its holdings of Asarco's

McDonnell Douglas won sup

outstanding stock to about 21 percent. Mills said its board has decided to remain nentral on Pacific Hold-

ing's offer of \$44 a share for Cannon stock. Cannon said the board is advising shareholders by letter that it will make no recommendation on

Russian in Talks On Mexican Oil

MEXICO CITY - The head of the Soviet oil marketing agency has arrived in Mexico for talks with officials of Pernex, the state oil monopoly, official sources said

No details were released about Vladimir Morozov's visit but informed sources said a cost-saving oil exchange deal might be discussed. According to the sources, the Soviet Union would like Mexi-co to take its place in supplying Cuba with oil and in return, use Soviet oil to replace Mexican sup-plies to certain European clients.

Such an arrangement was dis-cussed when Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and the then head of Pemex, Jorge Diaz Serrano, visited Moscow last year. Mr. Diaz Serrano has since been appointed Mexican ambassador to the Soviet Union.

China Floats Yen Bond

TOKYO — China International Trust & Investment Corp. has agreed with a Japanese group of agreed with a Japanese group of two securities companies and a bank to privately place 10 billion yen (about \$44 million) of 12-year bonds bearing a fixed coupoo of 8.7 percent, securities sources said Wednesday, Nomura, Daiwa and the Bank of Tokyo will sign a formal cootract on Friday with the Chinese corporation, an organization for seeking foreign capital and investment in joint ventures, they

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 20, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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Can. \$50,000,000

Union Carbide Canada Limited

16% Debentures due January 15, 1989

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Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Al-Mal Group Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Bank Heusser & Cie AG Bank Julius Baer International Banca del Gottardo Bank Leu International Ltd. Bank Mees & Hope NV Bankhaus Hermann Lampe KG Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg Banque Worms Bayerische Vereinsbank Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Chase Manhattan Crédit Industriel et Commercial Daiwa Europe Creditanstalt-Bankverein Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers Dai-Ichi Kangyo International Dominion Securities Ames Dresdner Bank European Banking Company DG Bank Deutsche Girozentrale Financière Dewaay S.A. Fuji International Finance Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Greenshialds Hambros Bank Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise Hessische Landesbank Kidder Peabody International Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) Kuwail Investment Company (S.A.K.)

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Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

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January 1982

J. Vontobel & Co.

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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY.

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U.S. \$20,000,000

MANAGED AND DEPOSITED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP B.A.C.-C.O.B. PRIVATE SAVINGS BANK

CREDIT AGRICOLE

ERSTE ÖSTERREICHISCHE SPAR - CASSE

THE FUJI BANK, LIMITED

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

DECRMINER 1981

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(Continued on Page 9)

The world at your finger tips.

International Herald Tribune

W110150

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 20 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

1.00 PM

2.36 n.20 n.14 n1.20

12 Month Stack Close Previous High Low Quot. Close Previous High Low Quot. Close 12 Month Stock High Low Olv. In \$ YId. P/E (Continued from Page 8) 101/2 PSYMIAN 2.04
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the first Canadian bank to establish a significant, full-service banking operation in Switzerland.

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January 1982

Reagan Assails Fed, Not Volcker

By Jonathan Fuerbringer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has criticized the Federal Reserve Board because of the recent spurt in the oation's money supply, and, going further, has taken a neutral stand a suggestion that Paul A. Volcker, the board's

chairman, should resign.
"I can't respond to that because the Federal Reserve System is autonomous," the president said Tuesday at a news conference when asked to comment on recent calls for Mr. Volcker's resignation. There is no way I can comment on that," he added.

He also said that the recent jump in the money supply, to an annual rate of growth far above the Fed's targets, "sends, I think, the wrong signal to the money markets." He added that this sigoal bad contributed to the recent halt in the decline in interest rates. "I think there's a bttle caution at

work, and perhaps a part of that is waiting to see what the Federal Reserve System is doing," the president said, in trying to explain why businesses are oot investing significantly in response to his economic program.

Immediately after the news con-

ference, presidential aides sought to play down the impact of Mr. Reagan's remarks about Mr. Volcker, who is the architect of the tight monetary policy that has led to high interest rates.

David R. Gergen, the senior White House spokesman, said the president was not intending to avoid an endorsement of Mr.

Volcker. "It was strictly a state-ment of oeutrality," he added. When asked why Mr. Reagan did oot endorse Mr. Volcker, as be has in the past, Mr. Gergen said that the president did not intend the statement of ocutrality to carry the implication that he did not endorse Mr. Volcker.

Just a week ago, when Rep. Jack

Tate & Lyle

Trusthouse Forte

Archer-Daniels-Midland

1981 23.1 0,372

1981 47.1 1.439

1981 57.5 0.79

1981 1,790. 70.1 1.04

62.94 1.51

1981 3,410. 148.93 3.58

Burroughs

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1980 20.3 0.313

1980 1,540. 63.4 1.13

265.3 4.73

1989 794.2 56.36 1.37 1989 2,900. 207.07 5.02

Britain

United States

Profits..... Per Share.....

1st Half

4th Quar.

Profits.....

Profits.....

Profits.....

Per Share.....

Revenue.....

4th Quar.

4th Over.

F. Kemp, a Republican from New York, suggested that Mr. Volcker resign, Larry Speakes, the depoty press secretary, indicated that the president supported Mr. Volcker's

present policy. The statements Tuesday by Mr. Reagan and his aides added to the general confusion about the administration's stand oo monetary policy. Since last summer, the administration has criticized the Fed for being too tight and being too easy, on both occasions blaming

the Fed for high interest rates. The president's economic program endorses the Fed's general goal of slowly reducing the growth rate of the money supply. But, at the same time, many economists, in and outside the administration, contend that the Fed's continued tight-money policy, unless there is a rapid decline in inflation, will prevent the administration from getting the strong economic growth it is predicting.

During the news conference, the president defended his economic policy in the face of the present re-cession by contending that the rise in unemployment, which is now expected to pass 9 percent, had begun during the Carter administra-tion. However, government figures for employment and unemployment show that Mr. Reagan's con-

"I realize there's been an increase in unemployment," the president said, "It's been a continuation of an increase that got under way in the last several months of 1980," he said, adding that "it was increasing very much more in the last six months of 1980."

According to Bureao of Labor Statistics data, the unemployment rate, which reached a peak in 1980 at 7.6 percent in October, was de-clining at the end of the year and into 1981, falling to 7 percent in July. It climbed to 8.9 percent in December. In addition, there were

about 100,000 fewer people em-

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Profits.....

Profits.....

Profits

Oper. Net...... Per Share...... Net Income.....

Per Shore.....

Per Share.....

Per Share.....

Profits.....

4th Quar.

Year

Year

-Pacific 4

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1981 1,048, 90.2 3,35 1981 3,430, 208.2 7,72

4.81 100.1

1981 598.0 9.70 0.32 1981 2,380. 49.80 1.63

Owens-Corning-Fiberglas

Public Service Electric & Gas

ployed in December, 1981, than there were in December, 1980.

The president also incorrectly said that the average unemploy-ment rate in 1981 was 8.1 percent and, in 1980, 7.4 percent. The correct figures are 7.6 percent in 1981

and 7.1 percent in 1980.

The president's comments about the spurt in the money supply reflect remarks made recently by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan. Through a spokesman Tues-day night, Mr. Regan said that "the president did oot mean to imply any change in attitude toward the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; he was merely expressing his concern over the growth of the money supply in the last 10 to 12 weeks, a concern shared by the Federal Reserve."

In November, the money supply, as measured by M-1B, adjusted for shifts into the new interestbearing checking accounts, rose at an annual rate of 11.4 percent and 10.1 percent in December, almost twice the Fed's targets. That growth has led to fears in the financial markets that the Fed will have to clamp down. This fear, combined with projected budget deficits of \$100 billion or more, caused the halt in the decline in interest rates, analysts say.

[On Wednesday, however, Mr. Regan said that the Fed has been erratie in its control of the money supply and needs more precise tools to control it. Reuters reported from Washington.

["The tools the Fed has are not very precise ones. They need sharpening, maybe redeployment," Mr. Regan said in a speech.

[Mr. Regan did oot specifically criticize Mr. Volcker, describing him as "a very credible fellow," but suggested the Fed oeeds to de-velop better ways of controlling the money supply. He did not elaborate oo what new methods

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Electric

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2,440. 135.2 3.73

Whiripool

Profits.....

4th Over,
Oper, Net......
Per Shore.....
Net Income.....
Per Shore.....

Oper. Net...... Per Share.....

Net Income.....

4th Quar.

Profits.

Year

Per Share.....

Year Revenue..... Profits.....

West Germany

Year

1980 1,310. 64.0 0,61

1980 5,010. 243.0 2.33

1989 1,080, 118.0 4.38 1989 3,320, 254.7 9.51

28.6 1.11

116.7 4.51 113.5

4.39

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1990 2,290. 54.30 1.78

2,990. 281.71 3,22

1980 1,330, 68,4 0,82 1980 5,000, 282,3 3,40

1980 975.0 35.96 2.22 1986 3,760. 50.98 3.15

425.4 42.07 0.96

Ship Firms Said to Face Reagan Cuts

Full Halt in Subsidy Considered Unlikely

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning sharp reductions in operating subsidies to U.S. steamship companies, pay-ments that ballooned to \$417 million last year even as the merchant fleet diminished.

The subsidies probably cannot be eliminated completely, sources in the government and the maritime industry agree, but the administration is planning to limit their growth and reduce future obbigations. Details may be included in President Reagan's 1983 budget, which is to go to Congress in early

February.
Industry officials warn that elimination of operating subsidies could severely harm the maritime

The subsidies, which have existed since 1936, are paid to eight companies that operate U.S.-flag merchant ships on international merchant ships on international routes. The purpose is to enable the U.S. operators to compete against foreign carriers that have lower costs for labor, maintenance and insurance. The recipieots include such firms as Delta Steamship Lines, a subsidiary of Holiday Inns, and Lykes Bros. Steamship, a unit of LTV.

The outlays oow amount to more than \$2.53 million for each of the 165 ships in the U.S. international fleet and have been rising geometrically as the cost differen-tial between U.S. and foreign ships widens. With 5,810 personnel on board, "The cost per crew member is bigger than the salary of a Cabinet officer," said a senior official of the Department of Transporta-

tion.
According to maritime adminis tration figures, about 90 percent of this year's outlays will be for wage subsidies because U.S. labor is far more costly than foreign crews. Vessels operating between U.S. ports are not subsidized because they are shielded by law from foreign competition.

Albert May, executive vice president of the Council of American-Flag Ship Operators, said it is un-derstood in the industry that the administration will soon attack the subsidies. The only question, he said, is what form the proposed cuts will take and when they will be made. "It is our understanding," he said, "that funding will be made available through 1983."

The subsidies cannot be terminated outright, industry sources say, because the shipping companies have contracts with the mari-time administration that assure them subsidies into the 1990s. But the government can reduce the permitted oumber of subsidized sailings or the number of crew will underwrite.

The administration has already cut out subsidies for vessels carrying U.S. grain to the Soviet Union. In the suspended U.S.-Soviet negotiations for a oew grain agreement, difference between the cost of shipping grain on a subsidized ship, \$34 per ton, and the \$60 cost without subsidies.



Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

PRIVATE BANKERS NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO S LOS ANGELES DALI ZURICH GRANO CAYMAN

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1981

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90,000,000	Federal Funds Sold
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Amsterdam, 13th January 1982. ADVERTISEMENT

Fre

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DAI'EI INC. (CDR's)

The undersigned amounces that as from 27th January 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 23 (accompanied by an "Affidevit") of the CDR's Dad'el line, each repr. 25 shares, will be payable with Ddls. 1,76 sect (div.per record-date 31.8.1981; gross Yen 7,5 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 28,12 = Dds. ,31 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 37,50 = Ddls. ,42 p.CDR) will be deducted.

After 31.3.1982 the div. will only be pai under deduction of 20% Japanese with the Japanese

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

COMPANY N.V.

SUMITOMO HEAVY INDUSTRIES LTD. (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 27th January 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 15 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Sesminous Heavy Industrials 1888 cavit) of the LDR s cach repr. 100 shares, will be payable with DRs. 2,32 met (div.per record-date 30.9.1981; goes Yen 2.5 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% lapanese tax = Yen 37.5 = DRs. ,32 per

CDR.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen
50. = Dfla. .56 p.(DR) will be deducted.
After 30.4.1962 the div. will only be paid
under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfla.
2.18 net. in accordance with the Japanese 2,18 net, in secon

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. redam, 13th January 1982.

Withdrawals in any amount can be effected on maturity of the agreed notice. tecrea on maturary or ne ogreed nonce.
Interest paid or credited yearly.
Amounts quoted are based on 1 year
fixed time deposits.
All interest poid is not and without de-

ductions (taxes, etc.) at source.

• All transactions confidential. Deposits are unconditionally guaranteed.

BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED We offer term deposit occurns which produce maximum interest while at the same time giving flexibility of choice and obsolute security for your money. DOLLAR (Com.) 17 PESETA (Spon.) 15,25% and absolute security for your money.
Keep what you have comed and beat inflation with the following interest rates.
GUARANTEED. DOLLAR (U.S.) 15 STERLING (5) 15,75% FRANC (French) 18,259 **NET RETURN** tnelaviupe tlacque muminiM

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Jan. 19, 1982

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Canadian Indexes

Manireal : Stock Exchange 1 Toronie : TSE 300 ladex.

Close 364.29 1,777.66

211.99 1,797.90

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Floating rate note issue

of U.S.\$70 million January 1977/83

The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on January 21, 1982 and set by the reference agent is 15%% annually.

FRANC (Swiss)

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, Jan. 19, 1982 Quetations in Canadian lunds.

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(Continued from Page 9)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 20
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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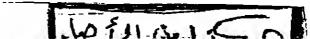
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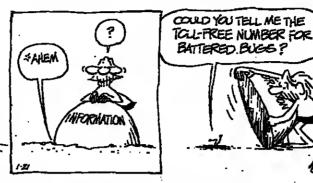




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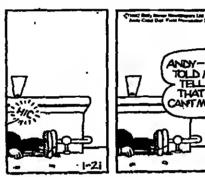


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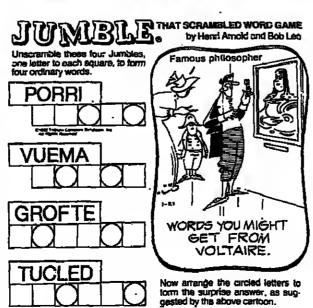






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BOOKS

VALLEY OF THE KINGS.

By John Romer. 293 pp. \$25. Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, West Caldwell, N.J. 07006.

Reviewed by Barbara Metz

A COMMON misapprehension, shared by many critics, writers and readers, is that no scholar can write a book that is readable, much less entertaining. This assumption is responsible for the production of "popular" books on technical subjects, written, for the most part, by non-scholars. Apparently it is shared by John Romer, author of "Valley of the Kings": in an interview published in a London newspaper recently, he referred disparagingly to books on ancient Egypt which are "full of dreadful cliches" and "long words." In the case of Egyptology at least, this assumption could not be more in error. John H. Breasted's "History of Egypt" and Howard Carter's account of the excavation of Tutankhamen's tomb, to name only two examples, are write a book that is readable, much tomb, to name only two examples, are much better written than most of the popular books on the subject. Romer's book comes in a poor second when compared, as it inevitably will be, with "Signs and Wonders Upon Pharaoh," John A. Wilson's marvelous history of Americans' excavation

in Egypt.
Romer's literary style now and then produces sentences so awkward that the reader is brought to a jarring halt. "Soaked with water and filled with wet mud, Burton recorded a temperature of over 90 degrees Farenheit in the buriel chamber." The sense is ob-vious enough on a second reading, but the initial impression is startling.

This is an extreme example; for the most part the writing is competent, if pedestrian. A more serious difficulty is one of organization, inherent in the

Wadi in the Cliffs

The Valley of the Kings, as it is popularly called, is a narrow, desolate wadi in the cliffs of western Thebes. For a period of some 500 years, the kings of Egypt were buried in tombs dug in the rocky slopes. Queens, princes and favored commoners sometimes shared the sites, which were patrolled by guards whose duty it was to protect the rich treasures buried with the dead. When weak phersohs occupied the throne this protection failed. Consequently, the history of the valley is not only the history of the inhumations, but of tomb-robbing, restoration, and reburi-

But the valley has another history—that of the adventurers and the archaeologists who have explored the tombs in modern times. As Romer says, the two histories are intertwined. However, it is necessary for a writer to select and follow one of the two separate chronologies. Romer has chosen the second. His story begins with Greek tourists and eads with the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen. But, in order to explain the significance of the finds, and their place in Egyptian history and culture, he has to skip back and forth across the dynasties, picking up a brief account of Egyptian religion here and a case of material is incredibly complex and a reader who is not well versed in an-cient Egyptian history will find Romer's narrative with its distracting interpolations very hard to follow, and he inevitably will be distracted by

the interpolations.
In the ordinary sense Romer is not



a popularizer. He has had many years of experience in Egypt, not only as an excavator (under his own auspices); out as an artist and copyist with the Oriental institute expedition at Luxor. The fact that he lacks a formal degree in Egyptology, and is self-trained in Egyptian history, with no knowledge of the ancient language, does not disqualify him as an authority on his chosen specialty. Some of his theories will undoubtedly be derided by Egyptologists, but nothing he proposes is any farther out than certain of the speculations of those with more impressive academic qualifications. It would be both pedantic and irrevelant to pounce oo minor errors. Many of these would appear to be the result of Romer's occasionally misleading style, or poor copy-editing, rather

than errors of fact.

Personal evaluations of the work of early excavators cannot be free of bias, but it is somewhat surprising to find Romer so toleran) of Belzoni, the Italian engineer and strong-man, who bashed up quite a few antiquities dur-ing his exuberant career, and so hos-tile towards the work of Theodore Davis, the wealthy American sponsor of so many excavations in the valley. Another minor but irritating point is the insistent lower-case "e" in "egyp-tology" and "egyptologist."

Yet the book performs a valuable service in gathering together material which has been unavailable except in obscure, out-of-print poblications and in unpublished ootes. Particularly fascinating are the photographs, many taken from the original excavation re-ports. There are some especially good pictures of mummies. Despite Romer's prejudice against Davis and his excavations, the chapters on this part of the Valley's history are proba-bly the best in the book. The Tutan-khamen material, which has been dis-cussed ad nauseam in recent years adds nothing new to the subject and adds nothing new to the subject and a quite properly reduced to a minimum. Also praiseworthy is Romer's concern about the dangers threatening the valley. As he points out, the haphazard nature of the excavations has altered patterns of drainage and exposed deligible terms of drainage and exposed deligible paintings to contamination and vandalism. Early excavators seldom kept accurate records; in some essential cases even the original scanty. tial cases even the original, scanty; notes have disappeared. There is a crying need, not only for measures designed to preserve what is left, but for complete and accurate documentations of this unique area, one of the richest and most informative of all archaers. logical sites. One hopes that Romer's book will draw the attention of the public to this peril, and certainly, in spite of its shortcomings, it is a useful addition to the library of any informed amateur in Egyptology.

Barbara Metz is the author of "Temples, Tombs and Hieroglyphs" and "Red Land, Black Land, She wrote this review for The Washington Post

U.S. Firm to Aid **U.K.** Youth Theater

United Press International LONDON — A U.S. firm came to the rescue of the National Youth Theater of Great Britain, whose only appearance in New York led to cries of

Why can't we do it here?"

Sir Ralph Richardson, one of the British stage's greatest actors and Youth Theater president for 25 years. announced that Texaco, through its British company, was taking over sponsorship of the pioneering youth group.
"It is an engagement, a happy occa-

sion, much more easy-going than a marriage," Richardson said.

The Youth Theater, founded 25

years ago, counts dozens of interna-tional stars among its graduates — Simon Ward, Helen Mirren, Hywel Bennet, Derek Jacobi, Michael York and Diana Quick among them.

unbeatable from either side of the

table. If North is declarer and a spade is led, he can win with the ace and

take a series of red-suit finesses. Wes

has discarding trouble and must even tually allow declarer to score a ninti

Against four hearts doubled, club

were led and cootinued. East ruffer

the third round and shifted to the spade two. The bidding had market the king in the West hand, so South

played low and won with the ace it

trick somewhere.

BRIDGE

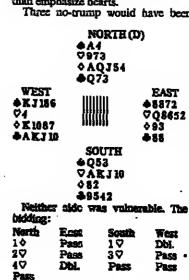
_By Alan Truscott

MANY players of intermediate strength, and a tiny minority of experts, employ a bidding rule of dubious validity. They insist on a four-card holding to raise singly when partner has responded in a major suit: one diamond, one spade, two spades, for

It is true that the three-card raise may occasionally leave the partner-ship struggling to make eight tricks in a weak four-three fit, but this is a small price to pay for two advantages: rapid discovery of a five-three fit and

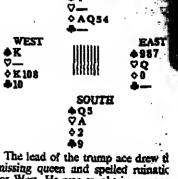
evoidance of an unnatural rebid. The four-card-raisers might claim the disgramed deal as a success for them. It is true that three no-trump is the best game contract, if game is to be played at all. But it was not North's fault, or the fault of his raise to two hearts, that game in hearts was reached. If South was determined to bid a secood time, rather than make a discreet and sensible pass, be should have ventured two no-trump rather

than emphasize hearts.
Three no-trump would have been



West led the club king.

dummy. A heart finesse and a diamond finesse succeeded, and the her finesse was repeated. One more inter-lead left this position: NORTH ♦ AQ54 WEST



missing queen and spelled ruinatic for West. He was caught in a repea-ing triple squeeze: If he threw a black card. South would lead that suit squeeze again. And if he threw a dit mond, dummy's diamonds would a

In the replay, East did not double, and then uncovered a brilliant datense. Instead of ruffing the third round of clubs he discarded a diagram on the simply postponed the moment at which he would score trump trick, and ruined South's time ing. There was now no way in which he could reach the squeeze position h needed, and the contract failed.

10/11/01/50

49ers' Clark Still All Caught Up in 'the Catch'

By Earl Gustkey

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — At a San Francisco 49er practice session last week, someone in the publicity department came onto the practice field and summoned Dwight

Clark. The wide receiver was shown a preview copy of Sports Illustrated. On the cover was Clark, leaping for the spectacular, last-minute, fingertip pass reception that put San Francisco into Sunday's Super Bowl XVI against the Cincinnati

Clark looked at it with some suspicion. "Is this a fake?" Assured it was not, he muttered:

This is the same Clark who was rendered speechless three summers ago at his first 49er training camp when one of the game's superstars offered a handshake: "How're you doin' -- I'm OJ. Simpson."

And it's the same Clark who has just become the second National Football League receiver since the 1966 merger to have back-to-back, 80-reception seasons (San Diego's Kellen Winslow did it this year,

But even more remarkable than Clark's sudden prominence is that he was a 10th-round draft choice, out of Clemson; in 1979.

Bill Walsh, the 49er coach, discussed Clark's unsuspected abili-ties the other day. "We miss a lot of players and Dwight's a perfect example of that," he said. "It's also true there are a lot of high draft cho shouldn't have been drag at all. Luck is an important element in the success or failure of a lot of young football players coming into the NFL.

"Someone - I don't remember who — had tipped us on Dwight during the 1978 season. I went to Clemson in January, 1979, to look at their quarterback, Steve Fuller.

We were in dire need of a quarterback then and I wanted to see him at Clemson. throw. I arranged to have Dwight catch for him that duy.

impressed with Dwight than I was with Fuller. I liked his size, speed, hands, attitude - everything about him." Fuller wound up as Kansas City's first-round pick, and Jerry Butler, the receiver in whose shadow Clark played during his Clemson career, was drafted second by Buffalo.

Lately, Clark has delighted everyone in the 49er organization with his genuine astonishment at

Said publicity man Jerry Walk-"After our first practice after the Dallas game, when I told Dwight there were a dozen writers waiting to talk to him, he couldn't believe it. To him, it wasn't that long ago he came here with just a long shot's hope of making our special teams."

"My college career at Clemson was pretty boring." Clark said, laughing. "I started some games but I was really a part-time player for three years. I ran in plays, too. They tried to make me a defen-

sive back my sophomore year and I threatened to quit — to transfer to Appalachian State and play basketball. I actually put all my stuff in my car one day and I'd driven 50 miles before 1 thought it through and turned back.

"Really, I'm lucky. I was lucky Bill Walsh was there that day. I'm lucky he likes tall receivers [Clark is 6-3]. I'm lucky I had a good training camp in '79 and made the team and I'm lucky I was taught how to block properly at Clem-

For a while, a standing joke in San Francisco was that the only catch Clark had made in four years at Clemson was Miss Universe, Shawn Weatherly, his girlfriend.



Officials confirm Clark's touchdown reception — a downer for defender Michael Downs but the 49ers' ticket to the Super Bowl.

Lewis, Ovett, 4 Others Cited As Top Amateurs Worldwide

LOS ANGELES - Sprinterlong jumper Carl Lewis of the United States, miler Steve Oven of Great Britain and South African distance runner Sydney Marce are among six athletes picked in the 1981 World Tropby selections, honoring the too amateurs from six areas of the globe.

Diver Chen Xiao Xia of China, marathon runner Allison Roe of New Zealand and 400-meter spe-cialist Bert Cameron of Jamaica were the other three chosen, the World Trophy selections commit-tee announced late Tuesday. The awards date from 1896, the year of the first modern Olympic Games. There are no repeat selections.

Lewis, with 1981 world bests of 10.0 seconds in the 100-meter dash and 28 feet, 3% inches in the long jump (last week he set an indoor long jump world record of 28-1), was honored as North America's top amateur. Ovett, who with 1979 selectee Sebastian Coe dominated the 1500 meters and mile, was the choice for Europe, Marce, who ran for Villanova and was the National Collegiate Athletic Association

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and Athletic Congress 1500-meter champion, was the selection for

Chen, picked as the best in Asia, won the platform diving competi-tion in the FINA Cup and World University Games competitions. Roe, the Australasia selection, won the Boston and New York City marathons. Cameron, representing Texas-El Paso, won the NCAA indoor 400 yards and the NCAA 400 meters, and was the choice for the South America/Caribbean region.

"Well, for our needs, I was more

Several weeks ago Walsh told a group of writers that Clark was "our most valuable player." The coach has since backed off that evaluation only slightly.
"It would be hard to single out

Actually, Clark caught 33 passes

one of our people, after the season we've had," be said the other day. "But Dwight is certainly a key figure. He's the best third-down receiver in the NFL. He's got great hands, he can run, he runs great patterns, be maneuvers extremely well around linebackers and be's a good blocker.

"Probably the best thing about him is his stamina. He can run 40s in 4.6 all day. There are faster receivers, but with many of them, if you lined them up and had them run 40s one after the other, their speed would start to fade after the third or fourth one. Dwight just doesn't lose it. He's as fast in the fourth quarter as the first."

By "great hands," Walsh is talking about size, in addition to gripping power. Clark's hands re over a foot from thumbtip to little fingertip.

Heady Going

For Clark, the ascension from 10th round choice has been heady. Walking in the chilly early evening air not long ago from the locker room to the media room next door, a rented Police Athletic League youth building, he seemed startled to be besieged by dozens of auto-graph-seeking kids. Some shouted: "That's Dwight Clark!"

"I still can't get over people wanting my antograph," he said.

"It doesn't seem so long ago I was hanging around outside the Uni-versity of North Carolina basketball games, waiting to get Larry Miller's autograph. He was a bas-ketball star there when I was growing up in Charlotte. I had three heroes then - Miller, Gale Sayers and Joe Namath."

In the media room, seated at a cafeteria table inside a boxing ring, Clark was candid about the doubts he'd had in his first season. "In my rookie year I played the last six games and I could see I could get open in Bill's offense. Before that, wasn't sure about my ability level. I wasn't real confident, to be honest - not after being drafted

On his running ability, more candor: "I've got white man's dis-ease [lack of speed]. But I once ran a 40 in 4.55 going downhill. The reason Joe [Montana] throws to me so much is I'm slow enough so that he can keep up with me."

Clark had advice for collegiate wide receivers who want to play in the NFL but do not figure to be drafted high. "Learn to block," he

with, say, 20 receivers and maybe some are faster than you and catch the ball slightly better. But if you're the better hlocker ... pro coaches love that. You've got an

Of the Super Bowl, he said: "Heck, we've got to win. I can't go visitin' back at Clemson after they've won a national championship if I haven't won one, too.



... Heading for Schladming with lots of confidence.

Cooney Bugging Bugner and Live-In Manager legal problems that may keep him

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Joe Bugner's manager never goes to the gymna-sium to watch him train (the manager bas seen only one boxing match, lifetime). But every evening when Bugner trudges back from a hard day in the ring, the manager is waiting in the hotel room.

"It can get bloody boring when you're sitting around a hotel room by yourself," Bugner says. "It's much better to be with somebody von love."

Bugner's manager is Marlene Carter Bugner, a journalist and his wife of five years. When they met, the only fighting she had seen had been in Vietnam and Israel — in wars, not boxing matches.

Furious

She is handling the business details of her husband's latest comeback, at the age of 31. Like any good manager, like any good spouse, she was infuriated Tuesday when Gerry Cooney canceled the four-round exhibition he was supposed to have fought with Bugner

Cooney's camp said the trouble ce in lien of an actual fight last December --- which was called off when Cooney reportedly injured his back in training. "I have never in my life seen

such a pampered fighter with so bttle ability who gets so many injuries for no reason," the manager enunciated in crisp Australian

She was apset because Bugner had counted on the exhibition as part of his tuneup for a fight with Michael Dokes in Las Vegas, March 15, the same night Cooney allegedly will meet Larry Holmes. She has engineered both those con-tracts, and she insists the \$10,000plus-expenses contract with Cooney is valid despite his abrupt

withdrawal. "Those are the only contracts I get," she said. "I never understand managers who blame the promoters for bad contracts. How can a promoter rob you if you know what you want? We are always well taken care of."

Treador's Results
Philodebahio 2. Queboc 2. (Kerr. (111., Prope. C91; Tordif (331, Cote 191).
Buffolo 2. Mantreal 2. (Romany (12), McCobri. (241; Mccobri. (241), Nacobri. (191).
Colorado 4. Las Ampeles 4. (Carmena (61. Machillan 141, Machillan (12), Brothen (31; Hanassieben (2), Marphy 2. (13), Jansen (51).
St. Louis 5. Vancouver 4. (Currie (13), Petterson 2. (191), Pater (121, Turnbutt (181); Constin. 9.

at, Louis 5, Vancouver 4 (Currie (13), Petitr-son 2 (191, Pater (121, Turnbull (181; Gradin 2 (221, Malin (131, Crawford (111.

the Division 27 12 7 257 171 63 17 28 18 164 176 40 13 26 7 182 223 33 18 30 7 132 214 27

It wasn't always that way, ac-

NHL Standings

cording to her husband, who says he was encouraged by a past man-ager to fight Ron Lyle in 1977 despite having a broken bone in his foot. Bugner, who once fought Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali, says

he lost interest in boxing until he found a manager he could love. In the grand tradition of boxing managers, Marlene Bugner says her man is "very intelligent, in A-1 condition, 100 times the fighter he used to be."
She adds; "I'm making sure he

takes the right vitamins and salt

tablets because he never knew anything about diet matil we met." Few boxers listen to their wives about diet or business strategy; Marlene Bugner wonders why it isn't done more often. "Might as well keep the money in the fami-

She contends that she has already introduced a revolutionary concept to Bugner's boxing career - a contract. When she worked out a written agreement for his fight with Gilberto Acuna in 1980, her husband asked: "What's that? I never had one of those with my other managers

Following Bugner's introduction was a minor shoulder injury. The to a contract, Marlene had her exhibition with the former British own new experience: watching her heavyweight champion was to take husband knock out Acuna in six rounds. "I wasn't worried about Joe in

the ring," she said. "When he watches me play polo, he knows I know what I'm doing. He told me what round he thought he would knock Acuna out, and he did it." That knockout, in October, 1980, was not totally characteristic of Bugner. a handsome, blond Hungarian émigré who usually fought defensively, as if protecting his classic profile. After the disputed loss to Lyle, Bugner retired, to spend more time with his new wife.

Northern Spaghetti The Bugners had pooled their

five children from previous mar-riages: three of hers, two of his. They have two homes in California and nne in Rome and money was apparently not a problem. But, he said, "I needed an outlet." His good looks and boxer's

poise gained him roles in five British films, the most memorable being "Buddy Goes West," a kind of Yorkshire-pudding western (he played a sheriff who tried to steal a gold mine). But even when making movies, Bugner slipped away to the gym to train.

"I could see be wanted to fight," his manager recalls. "We went to California and signed with Harold Smith, who was one of the kindest, nicest people I ever met. He paid us every penny we had coming The problem was that Smith whose real name was Ross Fields. may not have been spending his own money. When Smith ran into

Transactions

BASEBALL Americas League
CLEVELAND—Signed Tracy Echols, autil CLEVELAND—Signed Tracy actions, contracts are not gastlened him to Waterloo of the Alidwest League, Walved Ran Pruist, catcher, for the pursues of elvine him his unconditional release. DETROIT—Webved Stom Paul, halfelder, for the pursues of giving him his unconditional re-

KANSAS CITY—Traded Ken Phelps. first baseman to the Montreal Expos for Grant Jock son.pricher.
MILWAUKEE—Signed Ned Yost, corcher Mork Breathard and Marshall Edwards, outlield-ers; and Frank DiPine and Rich Disen, pitchers. AttiNESOTA—Staned Mickey Hatcher, out-fielder, to a one-year controld. National League
PITTSBURGH—Signed Elena Cuen, pitcher:

up Frobel autileider RASKETBALL National Businsthall Association CLEVELAND—Activated Scott Wedman, for-ward, Walved Don Ford, forward, MLLWAUKEE—Activated Jonker Sciobeman, Sorward/Suord, Pioced Mike Evens, guard, on the Injured fist.

HOCKEY Mahami Hockey Leasest TERONTO—Traded center Darryl Sittler to hiladelphia for the rights to Rich Castelle, o ravidence Catego treshman, and a second COLLEGE

PITTSBURGH-Named Serafino Fazio hea tooffice concr.

TEXAS ASM—Fired Tom Wilson, head football coach, Named Jackie Sherrill athletic directer and head football coach.

NFL SUPER BOWL GIANT SCREEN Sunday, January 24 - 10 p.m. SALLE PLEYEL, TEL.: 563.68.73 252 Famboury St. Honors, 75008 Paris Tidusts: Fr.100, Fr.150, Fr.230, Fr.270. out of boxing well into the 21st century, the Bugners waited for their contract to run out, and began planning a major comeback last fall.

After passing a literal audition in a Las Vegas gym - in wblch television agents inspected his workout — Bugner was signed to fight Cooney last December, He felt good in training but suspected he was too good for his own good when he saw some strangers mspecting his workout.

"I said, 'Marlene, you watch there's not going to be a fight,"
Bugner said. "Sure enough, Cooney said he injured his back, and the fight was off, but I noticed he went out discoing and boogeying the same night." In some circles, those are fight-

ing words. Even hefore Cooney's. latest withdrawal, Bugner was openly claiming Cooney had ducked him last month in order to protect his health for the lucrative



Joe Bugner ... Fighting sheriff.

College Basketball Scores SELECTED TUESDAY RESULTS Fairfield 61, Army 51 Lo Salle 77

Lo Salle 77, Pern 75 Long Island U. 98, St. Francis, N.Y. 82 Monhotton 74, Yale 65 Villonovo 4. Notre Dona 46 SOUTHWEST Arkonsos 70, Baylor 58 Rice 46, Textos Tech 57 Textos A&M 51, SMU 55

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Howall 57, Air Force 48

that happened Tuesday changed the minds of the Bugners.

Says the manager: "I have no problem being a wife and being a manager. While he's in training, we get a room with twin beds. It



Antonio 112 Formons 10 (Crew 2s, Johnson 23)
Seates 22 (valentine 20).
Seattle 99, Cleveland 97 (Sixma 28, Shelton 19:
Edwards, Brewer 28, Carr 15).
Chicaso 110, Indiana 100 (Gilmore 27, Greenwood 22: Bantara 18, Owens 16).
Houston 120, Karsas City 112 (Malone 29,
Hayes 19: Waodada 21, E. Johnson 20).
Urah 123, Defroit 117 (Dantley 42, Green 24;
Ressan 21, Triouxika 21). cko 211.

March date with Holmes. Nothing

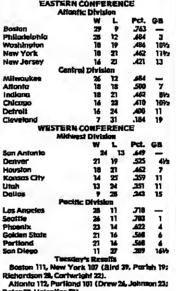
The fighter was furious because he had spent the last week doing roadwork on icy Manhattan streets when he could have been running in California. Between training sessions, he has been sharing a Manhattan hotel room with his

In the old days, managers used to enforce a number of rules in-volving their fighters, including the tradition that boxers should be celibate in the weeks before the fight. Asked what his manager says

about sex before a fight, Bugner used to quip: "Oh, she insists on it." This week Bugner reported a new development: "My manager has bought a 10-pound metal chastity belt and made me wear it. Only she knows the combination."

gives me more time for my writing. "I've written two Harlequin novels under an assumed name I'm working on a third one this week."

NBA Standings



Denser 146, Los Angeles 137 (English 26, Higes Denser 146, Los Angeles 137 (English 26, Higes 27 : Abdul-Jobbar, Johnson Cooper 22, Nicon 21), Phoenix 108, Sen Antonio 96 (D. Jehnson 21, Robinson 15; Gervin 27, Mitchell, Olberding 131,

Hess Takes Slalom, Regains Cup Lead

BADGASTEIN, Austria - Eri- and dropouts. ka Hess of Switzerland continued her domination of slalom skiing by winning her fourth World Cup slalom here Wednesday to regain the lead in the overall cup standings. Hess, 19, has won all but the first World Cup slalom women's

race this season.

She handled Wednesday's total of 107 gates in one minute, 30.66 Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein

was second in 1:31.16 and Fabienne Serrat of France third in

Hard but Easy

"The track was very difficult and hard," Hess said. But "it was easy to win this race because I had clocked the fastest time in the first heat and had no problems in the second run

"It was very steep and hard in the upper part and there was not much snow on the lower section. lost some time in the upper section but I knew I could make it up in the steep bit, and I went flat-out

"I am going to the world championships with a lot of confi-

There will be two more women's slaloms in West Germany this week before the Alpine circuit moves to Schladming, Austria, for

the opening of the world cham-pionships Jan. 27. Hess appears to be the one to beat in the women's world slalom — an event she is expected to dom-

inate nearly as completely as in-gemar Stenmark is the men's. Hess also took the combined based on aggregate performances in Monday's downhill (she fin-

ished 23d) and Wednesday's slalom.
"I am particularly pleased to have won the Alpine combined,"

said Hess, "because I proved I also can do the downhill satisfactorily Hessi victory in the combined helped her pass Irene Epple of

West Germany in the women's overall World Cup standings. Hess has accumulated 253 points, followed by Epple with 240 and Lea Sölkner of Austria with

Wednesday's race on the demanding Grankkogel Trail - with its particularly unthythmic first leg

And as an indication of the openness of the women's events, the first eight finishers came from eight different countries.

Camplties

The nonfinishers included such renowned statom specialists as Perrine Pelen of France, who abandoned in the second run, Christa Kinshofer of West Germany and the two top-seeded Americans, Tamara McKinney and Abbi Fisher, who both dropped out in the first heat after handling only a few of the 55 gates.

"I was hadly hampered by the plaster on my right hand," said McKinney, who is nursing a bro-ken hand. "I could hardly hold my Other name skiers who failed to

finish were Maria Rosa Quario of Italy and Traudl Haecher of West

Only 37 of the 104 entries managed to handle both runs without missing a gate or falling.

The dropouts in the second heat included 18-year-old Polish twin sisters Dorota and Malgorzata Tlalka, who placed second and fourth, respectively, in the first

But each missed a gate in the

It was the first reappearance of a Polish skiing team on the wom-en's cup circuit since they had returned home before Christmas.

WOMEN'S SLALOM 1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:3046.
2. Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 1:31.16.
3. Foblenne Serrat, France, 1:32.15.
4. Christin Cooper, U.S.A. 1:7235.
5. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:324. Morio Eppie, West Germony, 1:32.80. AMoria Eppia, West Germony, 1:3280,
 Roswitho Steiner, Austria, 1:3281,
 Anjo Zovodlov, Yugoslovia, 1:3322,
 Andreta Lestavsek, Yugoslovia, 1:3427,
 Poola Marclandi, Italy, 1:347,
 Petra Werzel, Liechtenstein 1:3472,
 Cindy Nelson, U.S.A., 1:347,
 Anni Kronbichier, Austria, 1:3487,
 Irene Eppia, West Germony and Bitter, Switzerland, 1:3490,

WORLD CUP STANDINGS I. Hess, 253 points, 2. Irene Epple 240, 3. Lea Sölkner, Austria, 115, 3. Los Solkher, Austrio, 115, 4. Cooper, 111. 5. Nelson, 100, 6. Elleabeth Choud, Fronce, 89. 7. Perrine Peten, Fronce, 87. 8. Konzett, 82. 9. Gerry Sorensen, Conodo, or Burlo, 16nty, 27.



Rory Sparrow soared high to block a shot by Trailblazer Jim Paxon Tuesday in Atlanta. The Hawks beat Portland, 112-101.

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100	2			

St. Louis wing Tony Currie fought off defenseman Harold Snepsts and managed to flip the puck past goalie Richard Brodeur for the first goal of Tuesday's game in Vancouver. St. Louis won, 5-4.

(Continued from Back Page) ESCORTS & GUIDES **ESCORTS & GUIDES** "ELLE" INTERNATIONAL

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Ronnie's Report Card

Augeles Times and Cable News TV have just taken a nationwide poll, asking 1,500 people to give Ronald Reagan a report card on his first year as President. They gave him a C+.

In a similar report card in April, after his first 100 days, Reagan got

As one of Ron-nie's proud par-ents, I was very upset that he was falling back in his grades, so I went to see his teacher. She told me

that despite the C+, Ronnie was still one of her fa-Buchwald vorite pupils, and

got along well with all the stu-dents, and was well liked by 70 percent of his class.
"Then wby did he get a C+?" I

asked angrily.

"His mind seems to wander lately. Frankly I think he's in a reces-

"Is he doing all right in his required subjects?" I asked.
"He communicates very well. but his big weakness is mathematics and that's bringing down his grade average. He doesn't seem to know the difference between 6 percent and 9 percent unemployment'

That's funny," I said. "Last year he seemed excellent in quoting statistics, and what he intended to do with them."

That may have been last year. But oow his figures never seem to add up. We had a simple test last week. We asked all the students to put down what the government was going to spend in 1983 and how much it expected to collect in taxes to balance that figure and Ronnie was off by \$50 billion."

"Adding and subtracting was never Ronnie's strong suit," I said. "That's why we sent him to the Kemp-Roth Supply-Side School of, Economics."

That may explain it," the

Louis Malle Directing Play

United Press Internation NEW YCRK - Louis Malle, husband of Candice Bergen, is directing rehearsals for the new John Guare play "Lydie Breeze." The play, which will open at the American Place Theater on Feb. 4, stars Ben Cross of "Chariots of

WASHINGTON — The Los teacher said. "The Kemp-Roth Angeles Times and Cable Supply-Side School of Economics isn't even an accredited institution. It's made up of a bunch of radical dreamers who believe the less money people pay in taxes, the more money they will have to spend, which will create jobs. which will eventually balance the budget. They ignore such things as interest rates, inflation and defense spending. But the worst thing of all is they let the pupils make up their own figures. No matter what

numbers they come up with oo professor ever checks them." "Ronnie was very happy at the Supply-Side School," I said. "He even won his Trojan Horse letter for football there."

"But the school never prepared him for the real world," the teacher replied. "It was just one of those California country clubs where everyone goes to have a good time."
"How is Ronnie doing in other

"He's not doing very well in international relations.

Why not?" "His mind keeps wandering in class. One day he's studying El Salvador, the next day Nicaragua, the oext day Poland, and when you ask him about China he gives you an answer about the Middle East. Frankly, I doo't think he does

enough homework."
"That's because we insist be go to bed early. His mother and I would rather have him rested than burn the oil to all hours of the

* * * "Do you let him watch televi-

"As much as be wants to. He loves old movies." "Perhaps if you cut down his television he could do better than a

"I'd hate to do that. It's the only fun he has. Don't you have any other suggestions?" "Well, he could take a course in

remedial arithmetic. He wouldn't be the first president who had to When do you teach it?"

"On Wednesday afternoons." "But that's when Ronnie takes horseback riding."
"It's your decision," the teacher said, "If you're satisfied with a C+

then I'd let things go along as they are. But if he doesn't improve his addition and subtraction f should warn you the next time his report card comes out be could get a D." O 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

The Duke of Gonzo Feel Safer With a Cartoon Character'

Journalist Hunter S. Thompson: 'People

By Jennifer Parmelee The Associated Press

SPEN. Colo. - Saint, here-A tic or strange potato?
With Hunter S. Thompson, it's hard to tell. Though be has more or less retired from the spotlight. the perennial wild man of Ameri-

can journalism continues to pro-

voke controversy. William F. Buckley Jr., commenting on Thompson's political writings, said Thompson elicits "the same kind of admiration one would feel for a streaker at Queen Victoria's funeral."

Thompson has been parodied in a movie panned by critics ("Where The Buffalo Roam") and as Duke, the bald, vicious, foreshortened elf in Garry Trudeau's "Doonesbury" comic

Literary crides suggest that the man is teetering on a fine edge between brilliance and burnout, living off the reputation be earned 10 years ago with the book "Fear and Loathing in Las Is Thompson, at age 43, be-

Thompson at play: "The reality is much more complex."

"You don't really think of cast to the faces of both charac-making it in America as being a ter and man. "The caricature's been terribly cartoon character," Thompson

says, somewhat bemused. "It's hard to try and run around and be normal when you're confronted constantly with movies and comic strips. People only see the strange image. The reality is much more Lono. They've tended to make him

complex." Some Truth

Some of the highly flavored reports about Thompson are true. The portraits of the deadline-busting, pistol-packing "High Priest of Gonzo Journalism" who ingests prodigious amounts of al-cohol and other substances have their roots in fact. Thompson admits to having "courted brain damage like some courtesan of darkness."

In some respects, Duke, the cartoon character, is an accurate portrayal: the wise-child expression, the patented cigarette holder, the shades, the shot glass and the impious remark. Slanted brows, high cheekbones and oearty bald pates give an Asiatic

hurtful to him," says his friend Ralph Steadman, an artist who illustrated "Las Vegas" and is Thompson's partner in his up-coming book, "The Curse of

out to be a buffoon, and be's not He's actually a great sentimen-talist . . . a sort of John the Baptist of the wilderness. He's got a message."

The son of a West Virginia insurance salesman, Thompson started out as sports editor of an Air Force base newspaper in his late teens. He moved quickly to Caribbean correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune at age 20, followed by a stint as South American correspondent for the National Observer.

His first book, a study of the Hells Angels in 1967, was moderately successful. But it was his second, "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas," that became a counterculture classic. A cam-paign book followed, and in 1979, "The Great Shark Hunt," the so-called Gonzo Papers, Vol.

"The Great Shark-Himt" was a best-seller, but it was not a critical specess. Critics felt that the book was largely repetition of his previous work

Second Draft

Recently, Thompson, back from chronicling a marathon in Hawaii for a running magazine, contemplated the path of his Writing career.

Talking animatedly, he de-scribed his idea for an oversized book, a joint project with Stead-man, with its takeoff point at the Hawaii Marathon.

He likes the idea because it would be "something totally dif-ferent," and because, "Tve oever really sat down and done what I should do. I haven't done a second draft of anything since 'Vegas,' and it might be interesting to see what would happen if I did." Thompson says he's completed a second draft this time.

After that, there's a novel in the works about "driving fast boats at night" - perhaps set in Key West, Fla. Steadman, who has known

Thompson for more than a decade, sees him as an idealist, the idealism rooted in his small-town upringing. "He grew up being very proud of the American Constitution, that part of American history," Steadman says. "And then people like Nixon came and walked all over it, and he couldn't take it."

An idealist? Hunter Thompson? "Hm. . . You're right. . That's interesting," he says, taking another shot of bourbon. Then, shaking off the notion, he ascribes his political activism to "enlightened self-interest."

He's espoused many a cause during the heyday of the counterculture, and since then, from his candidacy for mayor of Aspen in 1970 (he got 1,068 votes to his opponent's 1,533) to the re-election campaign of Sen. Gary Hart. D-Colo., 10 years later. "It's in my best interest to

have a good senator," he says. "It's better for me if the air is As far as his writing is con-cerned, be's in the business "for the money.

Thanks to Duke

He acknowledges that he has sometimes used the cartoon-character Thompsoo to his advantage. Not only does it belp sell his books and draw campus crowds when be comes to speak, but it can help when he's playing

reporter, too.
"People feel safer with a cartoon character than with an interviewer," he says.

But infamy has its price Once the messiah of chic Aspen bars. Thompson oow frequents a roadside motel bar and stays up through the early morning hours painting with artist and nocturnal companioo Thomas

By day, Thompson sleeps in splendid isolation in his Woody Creek home nestled into the cliffs, with an answering service, a wise-cracking mynah bird in the kitchen and a porchful of peacocks. "They're easier to care for than Dobermans," he says.

He oow is a study in inaccessibility, shunning other journalists, rarely returning phone calls to his unlisted phone number, granting few interviews.

Fame, to Thompson, is like a beautiful, coarsely knit sweater, He wants to wear it with grace, but the darn thing itches.

Nureyev, Long Stateless, PEOPLE: Becomes an Austrian

After more than 20 years as a stateless person, Rudolf Nureyev has been granted Austrian citizenship. The 42-year-old dancer, who defected from the Soviet Union while appearing io Paris with the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad in 1961. applied for Austrian citizenship last year. It was granted last week. Now appearing with the Nancy Opera at the Châtelet theater in Paris. Nureyev, who for the last several years lived and traveled under papers of transit from Monaco, is expected to go to Vienna next Monday to pick up his citi-zenship documents. The dancer made his debut in the West in Vienna in 1959. . . . Three student dancers were arrested in Birmingdancers were arrested in Birming-ham, Ala., for refusing to give up-their rehearsal floor to hallet su-perstar Mikhail Barystmikov. The State of Alabama Ballet, which presented a \$50-a-ticket benefit featuring Baryshnikov Monday night, had asked University of Ala-bama-Birmingham officials for a linoleum dance floor for Baryshni-kov to practice on, as the dancer hove to practice on, as the dancer had said he wasn't pleased with the floor at the Birmingham-Jefferson County Civic Center. UAB ballet students were in the middle of a class when officials came to borrow the floor. Campus police ar-rested three students — Susan b, 25, Marti Milan, 23, and Tony Nos - when they sat on the floor rather than give it up. They were charged with criminal trespassing and resisting arrest and a Feb. 2 court date was set. The students said they were outraged because they needed the floor to

A French windsurfer completed a 37-day, 4,800-kilometer (2,982-mile) trip across the Atlantic Ocean from Dakar, Senegal, in West Africa to French Guiana in oortheast South America, his trainer said in Paris. Christian Marty, who had been followed by a boat during his trip, landed near the city of Kourou in French Guiana, where he was greeted by his

practice for a performance today

at Livingston University.

Actress Jane Fonda says if her children ever experiment with drugs or alcohol, "I'll take them right down to the hospital, to the floor where all the burnt-out kids are" to show them the consequences. According to an article in the Ladies' Home Journal, ber rule for Vanessa, 13, and Troy, 9, is: "No drugs and no alcohol at any time. Absolutely none." As for sex, she said, "Both of the children know

the physical part of it. But lately I've tried to tell Vanessa how beautiful sex cao be if you love the person you're with." The actress said she was determined that her children will not experience what she said was the alienation she felt as a child. "Telling hes and showing off to get attention are the mistakes I made that I wouldn't want my kids to make. I was terrified of my father," she said of her upbringing by actor Henry Fonda. "I was of doing something to incur his disfavor. He was a powerful figure, a perfectionist. God help us if we didn't live up to his standards." She added that her father !!! "is a very tacitum, introverted, shy, non-demonstrative kind of person. That kind of person isu't the easiest parent to have. But there's one thing I feel now, and that is that he loved me very much, Very, very much."

A burglar armed with a knife bound and gagged the widow of Japanese Prime Minister Masa-yoshi Ohira in her home but police captured the intruder. Police said Shigeko Ohira, 65, was not harmed by the thief, identified as Tsuneo Hiyodori, a former construction worker from the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. Hiyodori told police after his arrest he did not know it was the late prime minister's bouse. "I broke in because the house was big," he said. Police said the hurglar, who broke through a window to gain entry, threatened Ohira's widow with a 4-inch knife. gagged ber with a scarf and tied her hands with an electric cord. A maid sleeping in the adjoining room heard her groans and called police, who caught the intruder be-fore he left the house.

The father of Diana, Princess of Wales, said he was "distressed and sad" at having to sell off a pair of gold wine coolers to save other art treasures in his stately home at Althorp. Lord Spencer, father-in-law of Britain's Prince Charles, is sell-ing a pair of 17th-century gold wine coolers valued at £650,000 (about \$1.2 million). The British Museum was named as a possible buyer. The money will establish "a fund for the maintenance and preservation of Althorp and its great collection of pictures and furniture," Spencer said in a statement released through his lawyers. Spencer has already sold several paintings and some furniture from Althorp, his house in Northamptonshire, Inheritance taxes forced the sale of three Van Dyck paintings in the 1970s.

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